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## SHIPPING BOARD CRITICIZED IN SENATE DEBATE

Gross Inefficiency Charged in  
Administration and Manage-  
ment—Expenditures Without  
Accounting Declared Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The affairs of the United States  
Shipping Board came in for a  
thorough airing in the Senate  
yesterday when that body proceeded  
to the consideration of the deficiency  
bill for \$48,000,000 to meet the board's  
operating losses and current expendi-  
tures. Senators on both sides partici-  
pated in the general debate, in which  
the government's shipping venture was  
severely criticized for gross ineffi-  
ciency and "sheer crookedness" in ad-  
ministration and management.

### Liquidation Proposed

The point has been reached, it was  
urged, where a receiver should be ap-  
pointed for the entire concern and the  
government liquidate it, take its losses  
and be through with the experiment.  
Attention was called to the fact that  
the original estimates of A. D. Lasker,  
the new chairman of the board, of the  
appropriation that would be  
needed this year was \$300,000,000,  
whereas the estimate of the value of  
the total ships was only \$750,000,000.  
"Nobody knows or has any concep-  
tion what this enterprise is going to  
cost the government. I shall not vote  
for another dollar for the Shipping  
Board until it is going to  
cost, I don't agree that in two months  
time Mr. Lasker ought to be able to  
tell all this. In my judgment if he  
stays in two years he won't know  
much more than he does today. I don't  
believe they ever will find out what it  
is going to cost."

Senator Glass referred to the fact  
that when he was Secretary of the  
Treasury he had told the head of the  
Shipping Board that unless his ac-  
counts were presented no more money  
could be paid out of the Treasury, but  
that the accounts were not presented.  
A billion and a half in accounts, he  
added, was rejected by the Treasury.

### Admiral Sims' Views

"When I was in London," continued  
the Senator from Virginia, "much to  
my amusement Admiral Sims told me  
this country ought not to try to develop  
a merchant marine. He said that  
should be left to Great Britain, that  
it would require a great subsidy for  
us to compete and that the people  
would not pay it. I am fast  
coming to agree with him."  
"We will bankrupt the government  
if we keep on with it. I would much  
rather vote \$2,000,000,000 as a bonus  
to the soldiers than to be sinking it  
in this shipping hole. There is no  
bottom to it and it will bankrupt the  
government if we do not stop it."  
No mere inefficiency, but sheer  
crookedness, was the answer to the  
excessive and unaccountable expendi-  
tures of public money by the Ship-  
ping Board and its agencies, Senator  
Borah charged. "A business could not  
be run as this has been run on the  
basis of inefficiency alone; there must  
have been sheer crookedness," the  
Senator said.

## GERMANS CONFIRM CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless  
BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Yester-  
day a special train coming from  
Triest arrived at Munich bringing 80  
former German prisoners of war from  
South Russia and 100 interned civil-  
ians, including many women and chil-  
dren. The majority were in a grievous  
plight, although the German Govern-  
ment had done its utmost, and the  
transport was to have consisted of  
400 Germans, but the Bolsheviks only  
passed a small number, and thousands  
of Germans are still longing for re-  
lease.

A hearty welcome was accorded them  
at Munich station by the Mayor, a  
Berlin man. Dr. Gliese, former rector  
of the German high school at Odessa,  
gave some details of the conditions in  
South Russia, and confirmed the dis-  
tressing conditions due to hunger pre-  
vailing along the banks of the Volga.  
Millions of starving people, he said,  
are on the way to Moscow, preferring  
Bolshevik bullets rather than the  
alternative facing them.

## ANGORA BOMBED BY GREEK AVIATORS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—Greek  
troops are now within 50 miles of  
Angora. An aerial squadron has made  
a successful raid on the town and it  
is claimed that many bombs were  
dropped on the barracks of the garri-  
son. Aviators report that the popu-  
lation is being evacuated.

## PROTEST IS SENT BY SOUTH CHINA

Assertion Made That the Peking  
Government Cannot Speak  
for Entire Country at Coming  
Conference on Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Acceptance of the invitation to at-  
tend the conference to discuss Far  
Eastern problems in connection with  
the limitation of armaments by the  
Chinese Government on Thursday was  
followed yesterday by a protest on the  
part of the South China Republic, at  
the head of which is Dr. Sun Yat Sen,  
asserting that Peking cannot and does  
not speak for the whole of China and  
that whatever decisions are arrived  
at with the assent of the Peking dele-  
gation at the conference could not be  
held binding on South China.

A statement issued by Mr. Ma Soo,  
personal representative of Dr. Sun  
Yat Sen in Washington, is in part as  
follows:  
"The facts are that China is divided;  
that there are two governments in  
China; that the orders from Peking  
are not observed in the South; that  
the South controls absolutely six of  
the richest and by far the most im-  
portant provinces of the Chinese Re-  
public, with several provinces that are  
more or less independent of Peking  
and have representatives in the gov-  
ernment of the South. The population  
of the Southern provinces that form  
the Canton or Southern government, is  
about half of the total population of  
the Chinese Republic. Dr. Yen may  
think that he can speak for the whole  
of China, and he may even try to pick  
out a few politicians in Shanghai who  
were formerly connected with the  
Southern Government to join in his  
delegation so as to give an appearance  
of unity to those who are not con-  
sistent with Chinese politics. This is  
a dangerous game. It has been played  
before and by men very much greater  
and with honest intentions. I refer to  
the Paris Peace Conference."

### Facts Need to Be Faced

"I think we have to face facts. As  
a matter of fact, Peking does not  
control the whole of China and there-  
fore cannot speak for the whole of  
China and whatever the decisions of  
the conference may be, although as-  
sented to by the Peking delegation,  
they will not be recognized by the  
South, still less can they be binding  
on the people of South China. I  
think the United States knows this  
and the powers that have been invited  
to attend the Washington conference  
also know this. Then why deceive  
ourselves? Why go on pretending  
that Peking does represent the whole  
of China when it does not and can-  
not? It is like children playing a  
game of pretending. Another illus-  
tration; it is like negotiating with a  
man for a contract of two or three  
million dollars when you know per-  
fectly well that all the wealth at his  
command is about two or three hun-  
dred dollars. They may even sign  
the contract but they will find  
that the contract cannot be en-  
forced, for the simple reason that  
the poor man has not got the two or  
three million dollars. I am sure that  
nobody wants to make the conference  
a farce."

### Comment Withheld

The Secretary of State refused to  
comment on the South China protest.  
Communications from many countries  
are coming in daily and deal with  
many phases of the conference prob-  
lems. It would obviously be improper  
to give them official publicity.  
For similar reasons, officials refuse  
to be drawn into a discussion of the  
reported allusion by Mr. Lloyd George  
to the desirability of a tripartite  
understanding between Great Britain,  
Japan and the United States. The  
policy of this government, to enter  
into no alliance but to stand firm for  
equal opportunities and justice for all  
was reiterated. The Secretary of  
State is firmly resolved to make no  
statements which could be construed  
into a pre-judgment of questions that  
will come up at the conference. It  
is hoped that other powers will have  
broad policies similar to those of the  
United States, so that on that score  
there may be agreement and coopera-  
tion, which will lead to the main-  
tenance of peace.

## FEDERAL AID ROADS BILL PASSES SENATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The Federal Aid Roads Bill, appro-  
priating \$75,000,000 for construction,  
one-third of which would be immedi-  
ately available, was passed yesterday  
by the Senate.

## JAPAN LOATH TO DISCUSS SHANTUNG

Drawing Up of Agenda For the  
Washington Conference May  
Be Ticklish, as Japanese Are  
Keen to Bar This Subject

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Not-  
withstanding certain misgivings that  
have in the past been manifested in  
Japanese circles regarding the ulti-  
mate effect that the acceptance of  
President Harding's invitation to the  
Washington conference might have on  
Japanese interests in the Far East,  
confidence is now being expressed that  
with the exception of a few necessary  
reservations a free ventilation of the  
whole Pacific and Far Eastern ques-  
tion will prove of benefit to all con-  
cerned.

President Harding's invitation hav-  
ing been received in Tokyo, it is un-  
derstood that only a few days will  
intervene, necessarily occupied with  
certain formalities, before official ac-  
ceptance is made by the Japanese  
Government. It will then be neces-  
sary to get down to the business of  
the decision by the countries most  
concerned of just what is to be in-  
cluded on the agenda. That the draw-  
ing up of this agenda is going to be a  
ticklish job is frankly acknowledged  
by Japan for the very good reason that  
certain subjects which America would  
wish to be included could in no wise  
be accepted by Tokyo as a profitable  
subject for international discussion.

### Relief From Armaments

The question of limitation of arma-  
ments, that only a short time since  
was considered to be a matter 'which  
would prove of paramount importance  
at the Washington conference, has,  
so far as Japan is concerned, been  
relegated to a secondary place, mainly  
owing to the world-wide recognition  
and acceptance of the necessity for  
such a plan to relieve the burden  
imposed by armaments. The difficul-  
ties that surround any attempt to  
draw up an agenda acceptable to all  
parties, lie not so much around arma-  
ments as they do in avoiding subjects  
which have already been decided by  
international treaty.

On the one hand it is stated to be  
well known that America would wel-  
come and encourage a full discussion  
of China's interests, including the  
concessions and spheres of interest  
acquired by various nations through  
political or commercial treaties with  
the Chinese Government. Whatever  
might be the opinion of other nations  
in this matter the Japanese Govern-  
ment would surely view any such pro-  
posal with considerable suspicion,  
and as a thinly veiled attempt to  
bring up the whole of the China-Japan  
relations including the vexed  
question of Shantung.

### A Danger to the Conference

On this account alone the drawing  
up of the agenda is expected to be a  
somewhat prolonged undertaking, for  
on no consideration will the Japanese  
Government willingly give its consent  
to a discussion of Shantung by the  
conference. In fact any attempt to  
bring China into the controversy, if  
proceedings, for in effect it would  
amount to bringing the Versailles  
Treaty before the bar of the Washing-  
ton conference. Moreover, if it is  
considered feasible to alter the Ver-  
sailles Treaty in favor of China, then  
in Japanese circles, it is believed, pre-  
cisely the same right may be claimed  
by Germany.

On the other hand, the proposal to  
include matters relating to Siberia  
would be welcomed, for then an op-  
portunity could be taken by the Ja-  
panese delegates to bring before the  
conference the urgent necessity of  
finding some outlet for Japan's sur-  
plus inhabitants. This matter is of  
vital importance to Japan with her  
teeming population, and though the  
Siberian climate leaves a great deal  
to be desired, yet the country has the  
advantage of being able to some extent  
to supply Japan's needs in raw mate-  
rials, so that a commercial treaty  
whereby the rights of her nationals  
could be protected there, would be  
welcomed.

### Japanese Disappointed

Another matter that will find a  
place on the agenda is the Anglo-  
Japanese Alliance. Japanese authori-  
ties express considerable disappoint-  
ment at the failure of the recent  
imperial conference in London to deal  
satisfactorily with the proposal to af-  
firm its renewal.

Ample recompense would accrue to  
Japan in this respect, however, if, by  
the reference of the Anglo-Japanese  
Treaty to the Washington conference  
it should result, either in America  
becoming a partner to a tripartite  
Pacific alliance as mooted by Mr.  
Lloyd George in the House of Com-  
mons yesterday, or in the formation  
of an effective association of nations.  
If the Washington conference fails to  
formulate some pact which will not  
only include America but also Ger-  
many in an association of nations,  
then the greatest opportunity in the  
world's history for the establishment  
of permanent peace will have been  
lost.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Great Britain has gone to the limit  
of possible concessions to Ireland.  
That fact was reiterated by Mr.  
Lloyd George in the House of Com-  
mons and by Lord Curzon in the  
House of Lords. It was pointed out  
by the British Premier that as soon  
as an agreement was reached it would  
be the duty of the executive to submit  
a bill to Parliament without delay,  
but provision had to be made for the  
possibility of the proposals being re-  
jected. If that misfortune befell the  
relations between the two islands it  
would be taken to mean a challenge  
to the authority of the crown and the  
safety of the Empire. Mr. Asquith  
supported the government's offer  
which, he said, was endorsed by British  
opinion throughout the Empire.  
Parliament adjourned until Octo-  
ber 18.

Within a few days Japan, it is ex-  
pected, will accept President Har-  
ding's invitation. Her doubts about  
the Washington Conference have been  
overcome and interest now centers on  
the agenda. The difficulty in drawing  
up the list of subjects lies not so much  
in the question of armaments as it  
does on the avoidance of issues already  
decided by international treaty. Japan  
would oppose any attempt to revive  
the Shantung issue, but would wel-  
come a discussion on Siberia; to  
Siberia she looks for an outlet for her  
surplus population. As to the Anglo-  
Japanese alliance the Tokyo Govern-  
ment would feel highly recompensed if  
a debate on the treaty resulted in  
America becoming a partner in a  
tripartite Pacific alliance.

From inquiries in League of Nations  
circles in Paris it would appear that  
it will not be until October that the  
Upper Silesian problem will be seri-  
ously brought up for solution. It is  
unlikely that the Council of the  
League will have an opportunity to  
make a pronouncement before then.  
In the interval the precise method  
of approach may be determined.  
French opinion seems to be against a  
prolongation of the proceedings by  
the introduction of fresh facts ob-  
tained by the commission in the dis-  
puted territory.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement re-  
garding Great Britain's desire for the  
establishment and maintenance of a  
wholehearted friendship between the  
United States and the British Com-  
monwealth has been heartily approved  
in the United Kingdom, likewise his  
declaration that "if an alliance with  
Japan should merge into a greater un-  
derstanding with Japan and the United  
States in all problems of the Pacific,  
that would be a great event and it  
would be a guarantee for the peace of  
the world."

The movement toward the repeal of  
the so-called Lusk anti-semitic bills  
in New York is growing, and has now  
the support of the League of Women  
Voters, Cooper Union, the Horace  
Mann Parents Association and the  
Association of the Bar of the City of  
New York.

In his address last evening before  
the Institute of Politics at Williams-  
town, Massachusetts, Viscount Bryce  
said the moment was particularly aus-  
picious because the nations, im-  
poverished by war, were ready to come  
to an intelligent understanding for  
the future. At the same time he main-  
tained that the only effective way to  
banish the evil of armaments was to  
do away with causes of friction among  
states.

While the battleship is still de-  
clared to be the backbone of all de-  
fensive and offensive naval forces, the  
report of the joint army and navy  
board to the Secretary of Navy on air-  
craft experiments, declares that it  
will probably be impossible to con-  
struct a vessel capable of withstand-  
ing the largest type of bombs now  
dropped from airplanes as carried  
from naval bases. The present de-  
sign of aircraft is dependence on the  
land base of supplies, it is said.

Following the acceptance on Thurs-  
day by the Peking Government of  
President Harding's invitation to at-  
tend the conference on disarmament,  
protest was made yesterday in behalf  
of the South China Republic, at the  
head of which is Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to  
the effect that Peking does not repre-  
sent the whole of China and that what-  
ever decisions are reached by the con-  
ference with the assent of the Peking  
delegation cannot be held binding  
upon South China. The State Depart-  
ment withheld comment on this de-  
velopment.

Severe criticism of the United  
States Shipping Board developed yester-  
day in the Senate during considera-  
tion of the deficiency bill to meet the  
board's operating losses and current  
expenditures. Senators were out-  
spoken, some even going so far as to  
charge not only gross inefficiency but  
dishonesty in administration and  
management. The point had been  
reached, it was argued by some, where  
a receiver should be appointed and the  
government liquidate the entire  
concern.

While Senator Sterling yesterday  
expressed himself hopeful of the im-  
mediate passage of the anti-beer  
measure, reporting that the conferees  
of the two houses of Congress were  
on the verge of agreement, the danger  
of delaying still remains. In case the  
bill should be put over till autumn  
there is danger, it is feared, that the  
country will be flooded with so-called  
medicinal beer.

## QUICK DECISION ON SILESIA UNLIKELY

It Is Not Now Expected That  
the Problem Will Be Seriously  
Brought Up Before the  
League's Council Until October

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Friday)—The pro-  
cedure to be followed by the Council  
of the League of Nations in the settle-  
ment of the Upper Silesian dispute is  
the subject of much speculation.  
From inquiries in League circles it  
seems that it will not be until October  
that the problem will be seriously  
brought up for solution. When the  
Council meets at the end of the month  
only a few days will separate it from  
the meeting of the Assembly. The  
Assembly is expected to last through-  
out September, during which time it is  
unlikely that the Council will have  
an opportunity of pronouncing upon  
Upper Silesia. Thus the affair will go  
over into October.

This does not mean that nothing  
will be done in the interval. What is  
proposed is that the Council on  
August 29 should consider the precise  
method of approach. The nomination  
of a reporter to the Council will be  
made. Quinones de Leon, former am-  
bassador of Spain in Paris, is regarded  
as a probable reporter. This role, it  
is held, can hardly be given to French,  
English, Italian or Japanese repre-  
sentatives, since their countries have  
taken an active part in the meeting of  
the Supreme Council and in some  
cases have more or less direct inter-  
ests.

Paul Hymans, the Belgian delegate,  
has already in hand the report on  
the Polish-Lithuanian conflict respect-  
ing Vilna.

### Choice of a Reporter

The Chinese delegate seems a de-  
sirable choice, but there is an opinion  
that as the question is exclusively Eu-  
ropean he cannot be expected to un-  
dertake the responsibility of the  
report. This objection, which is not  
very sound, since it would seem that  
it is precisely a non-European dele-  
gate who could be counted on to be  
most impartial applies, it is contended,  
to Mr. Da Cunha, the Brazilian  
Ambassador. There remains only the  
Spanish delegate to take up this im-  
portant task.

Among the preliminary matters to  
be settled at the first meetings of the  
Council is whether the Council should  
give judgment upon the documents  
available or whether it should pro-  
ceed to a new inquiry on the spot.  
Whether it should hear Polish and  
German delegates, it has also to de-  
cide whether it will itself study the  
problem or appoint a commission or  
institute a tribunal. These technical  
questions of procedure, besides sev-  
eral others such as the question of  
whether unanimity is necessary, and  
an understanding about the method of  
voting, though apparently of little  
consequence, must be settled clearly  
before the task is taken up, and it is  
inevitable that some time will be  
spent on them.

### Important Points in Doubt

During the sitting of the Assembly  
it is suggested that an opportunity  
should be taken to proceed with the  
necessary investigations and studies,  
but it is scarcely possible to hold  
special sittings of the Council which  
will be fully occupied with the agenda  
of the Assembly. All opinion in  
Paris appears to be against the pro-  
longation of proceedings by the ac-  
cumulation of fresh facts by the com-  
mission in Upper Silesia. It is urged  
that everything of consequence is  
known and is contained in the docu-  
ments to be submitted by the Supreme  
Council.

Many important points concerning  
the Supreme Council still appear to  
be in doubt, and should certainly

be cleared up immediately if it is  
desired to avoid another blind alley.  
For example, in apparent contradic-  
tion with Mr. Lloyd George, it is  
asserted in some quarters here that  
the whole region of Upper Silesia is  
not the subject of the Council's ex-  
amination, but only the industrial re-  
gion. The most important is the  
doubt which exists whether the allied  
statesmen are pledged to accept a  
majority decision or only a unanimous  
decision. Unless an authoritative  
statement is forthcoming a fresh dead-  
lock can already be foreseen.

## AGREEMENT NEAR ON ANTI-BEER BILL

Senator Sterling States That  
Conferees Are on Verge of  
Settlement but Danger of  
Delay Till Autumn Remains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Senate and House conferees on the  
Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill, which  
is in deadlock, are on the verge of  
reaching an agreement that may  
bring about passage of the hotly con-  
tested legislation before the Senate  
takes its recess next Wednesday.

This was the announcement made  
last night by Thomas Sterling (R.),  
Senator from South Dakota, who is in  
charge of the bill in the Senate, fol-  
lowing a conference that lasted into  
the night. Henry F. Ashurst (D.),  
Senator from Arizona, who refused to  
take part in the proceedings on  
Thursday, that caused such an unex-  
pected outbreak in the Senate, did  
not take part in yesterday's confer-  
ence.

Although recognized prohibition  
leaders yesterday refused to believe  
that Roy A. Haynes, prohibition com-  
missioner, would flood the country  
with medicinal beer and wines should  
the restraining legislation fail at the  
last hour before the recess, it is said  
that there is reason to believe that the  
beer regulations nevertheless would  
be issued. Some leaders point out  
that the Treasury Department already  
has held up the regulations since A.  
Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney  
General, rendered his famous decision,  
before retiring from office. Having  
delayed that long, there is no reason  
why the regulations should not be  
held up another month, until Congress  
meets again, they contended.

House leaders remained firm in  
their determination to defy the Sen-  
ate which wants to make it impos-  
sible to search even automobiles and  
suit cases for evidence of liquor, with-  
out a warrant. They reiterated yester-  
day their willingness to let the  
country be flooded with medicinal beer  
rather than agree to the Senate  
amendment as approved by that body.

Just what sort of a compromise has  
been reached by the conferees, or just  
how far they have gone toward patch-  
ing up the differences between the  
two houses on the question of "search  
and warrant," Senator Sterling would  
not divulge. He indicated, however,  
that the conferees may be ready to  
submit their report today. Unless  
this report absolutely removes all  
doubt about the "legalizing of home  
brew," Senator Ashurst will refuse  
to sign it.

Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the  
House Judiciary Committee, is will-  
ing, it is known, to accept a com-  
promise on the Stanley amendment,  
which has been the chief cause of  
the trouble. He will not agree to the  
amendment in its entirety nor will  
the House, for that matter. When  
it is understood that the Stanley  
amendment was adopted unanimously  
by the Senate after a score of sen-  
ators had participated in its framing,  
the difficulty in the way of forcing  
acceptance of a compromise that  
weakens the amendment to any ex-  
tent is plainly evident.

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		Herbert Asquith following the Pre- mier said that the government's offer to Ireland was endorsed by British opinion throughout the Empire, and he supported the proposal before the House. After other speakers had ex- pressed their views the motion was agreed to and the sitting suspended. Lord Curzon in the House of Lords declared that nothing had been kept back with regard to the terms offered to Ireland, and the transaction would be conducted not only before the face of Great Britain, but before the face of the British dominions and of the English-speaking population through- out the world. The government had offered all that could be given without compromising the safety of the realm, the sovereignty of the Crown, and the dignity of the Empire. Looking at the speeches de- livered in Dublin he would not like to pretend he could be over-sanguine. But looking at the thing from a polit- ical viewpoint it was difficult to be- lieve that any body of responsible men would reject the particular form and quality of independence—the dominion status—which was offered to them for something they could not obtain. That would be to sacrifice the fruit for the rind. Nor would they benefit really if instead of the status of Canada,	13



Australia or New Zealand they became like Finland, Estonia or Lapland.

### The Issue in the Balance

Opinion in Ireland, he said, would not willingly consent to a resumption of that cruel, wicked, fatal and disastrous form of civil war upon which we had been engaged during last year. The issue might truthfully be said to be in the balance, and it might be affected by rash acts on either side. For these reasons he had endeavored to refrain from anything like politics and from saying anything that might provoke controversy, and he observed that if Ireland refused the British Government would accept the challenge and would not quail before the difficult task that would lie before them.

The Lord Chancellor said amongst other things that if the events of the last year had proved anything, they had proved that the soldiers and police with which the government addressed themselves to their task in Ireland were inadequate. "In the event of a breakdown in the negotiations the government would take whatever steps necessary to prevent a secession and would take them with the spirit and determination adopted by the northern states of America toward the South. Lord Curzon's motion was agreed to.

### DEMOCRATS STATE VIEWS ON TAXATION

#### Minority Report Filed on Revenue Bill Declares 'Party's Support of Income, Inheritance and the Excess Profits Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Filing the minority report on the revenue bill, the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee, last night, declared their support of the ideas set forth in the taxation program submitted to the Republican-controlled Congress in 1919. Passage of the tax bill is scheduled for today. "We thoroughly agree with President Wilson in his message to the extra session of May, 1919, that the principal, permanent sources of our internal revenue hereafter should be the income tax, the inheritance tax and the excess profits tax," the report stated. The report was filed with the House by John A. Garner, Representative from Texas, on behalf of Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, the ranking Democrat of the Ways and Means Committee, who is absent.

Denouncing the "barred door, dark lantern methods of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee," the minority report pointed out that information had been withheld from the Democratic members. This was in marked contrast, they claimed, with the manner in which the Democrats had dealt with the Republicans when they were in power. Criticism was directed at the Fordney bill, as "one to relieve a few hundred of the biggest profiteering corporations in the United States, and not, as Secretary Mellon says, to unclutter business."

The Democratic report charges that since January, 1916, the corporations had made \$47,000,000,000 up to this year. "After deducting all the taxes they paid since January 1, 1916, income, excess profits and other war taxes, they have a clear profit left of \$38,000,000,000," the report stated. "More than four-fifths of this was made by less than 10,000 corporations, of which more than half was made by 1026 of the big profiteering corporations, which includes the steel trust, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Du Pont companies, the various Standard Oil companies, and the meat trust, etc."

"Let every Democrat and Republican bear in mind that these same corporations were filling their coffers with these fabulous billions, for the profits of their stockholders, while our brave boys in France were spilling their blood for the protection and defense of their country."

"It would be a thousand times better to keep the excess profits tax and high surtaxes on existing law, and relieve altogether the more than 4,000,000 of our less fortunate citizens, whose income is under \$5000, or of our more than 5,000,000 whose income is under \$10,000, who need every dollar for the maintenance of their families and the education of their children."

### WAGES CUT, RENTS RAISED BY COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Among the cases of rent extortion to be placed before the Rent Commission of this city is one reported by Henry F. Broening, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor.

The case is that of a manufacturing concern in South Baltimore, which recently reduced the wages of all its employees 30 per cent. This plant, which owns 30 small houses, occupied by its own employees, has raised the rents twice since the beginning of the war, and is alleged to have notified its tenants of another raise of 16 per cent which will go into effect on September 1.

### INVESTIGATE KU-KLUX KLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—An investigation of the organization and activities of the Ku-Klux Klan throughout the State has been started by Martin Madsen, secretary to the Governor, under instructions from the latter. The branch here has not been completely organized, but several agents of the central body of the Klan are in Sacramento, and will be questioned.

### AMERICAN PLAN OF VALUES OPPOSED

#### President of Importers Council Declares Tariff Scheme Is Cloak for Much Higher Taxes Than the Wholesaler Will Fix

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The main purpose of the American valuation plan of estimating the basis on which the duty on imported merchandise shall be assessed appears to be ease of administration," said N. E. Franklin, president of the National Council of American Importers and Traders, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but in effect, it will be unworkable and in the case of some lines it will result in chaos."

"The council has been organized recently to study and investigate the problems involving the general welfare of American importers, to make an unprejudiced study of any new proposals involving export or import, but avoiding action for or against them until the investigation has been completed. The council is intended to be the first permanent organization of its kind in the United States, entirely controlled by American importers. Many applications for membership have been rejected because of this American feature."

"We have just completed our investigation of the 'American valuation' plan and regard it as of immediate importance that the people of the United States should realize the far-reaching effect of this seemingly innocent administrative measure. For instance in the law it is provided that where an American-made article is comparable or similar, the wholesale price shall be the basis for duties on the imported article. That is, if the material of a suit of clothes looks similar in style and weave, it shall fix the value for an imported material of which the wear and manufacturing quality may be very different. Similarly, many machines made of the same material and looking just alike, cannot be used for the same work, and therefore, while officially comparable or similar, cannot be compared at all."

#### Wholesaler's Price

"But an even greater objection to the measure is the effect on the selling price, and that is where the people of the United States are being misled to the greatest extent. Suppose an article can be bought in Europe for 50 cents while the comparable article in the United States costs \$1. Suppose the duty is 30 per cent ad valorem. Under the new plan the duty would in reality be 40 per cent, making it necessary to fix the price at more than \$1 for the imported article. The American manufacturer, in turn, takes an additional profit by raising his price to the new price, the duty again rises with it, and so on until the foreign article is driven from the market and the price becomes a monopoly price, which the consumer will have to pay."

"It is not, as so many people believe, a question of the custom house expert increasing the value, say 10 or 15 per cent, but of the actual inclusion of the entire profit, not only of the manufacturer, but of the wholesaler in the valuation of the imported article."

#### Price Agreement Danger

"This is true not merely of the staple articles, but of luxuries, where a small demand makes a high profit on each article necessary, so that the present prices on such articles, now held down by importation when the price goes too high, will be raised to any figure that suits the convenience of the wholesaler. So in the articles which it is absolutely necessary to import, the wholesaler will again fix the value of succeeding imports, regulating price to suit himself, and the public will pay."

"The third objection to the 'American valuation' is the tendency to cause price agreements. The recent housing investigation showed how this evil had crept into American business, and this new measure will make an even greater temptation. Whether these be of the so-called 'open' or 'secret' variety, such a level of prices might be set up in this market as to become a similar burden on the consumer as they are now on the home seeker. The situation might even be worse, for in building materials there is no interference from imported materials. The more consistently such price agreements are adhered to, the more successfully they will prevent countervailing importations and so render inoperative a wholesome and necessary factor in protecting the consumer against extortion."

"The struggle against combinations in restraint of trade is difficult and continuous. Why foster their growth and invite the creation of new ones? If Congress decides that material changes in schedules are urgently needed, it will be far saner and safer to advance rates, based on the present valuation system. This has at least, by a long experience of accumulation and definition, been rendered clear and reliable in operation."

### WORLD FIGHT MADE AGAINST ALCOHOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson in speaking here recently on prohibition said in part:

"The world is sick, suffering with an organic disease—alcoholic degeneracy. Alcoholic degeneracy is a disease. The same disease that overtook and destroyed civilizations and nations that are gone. The convulsions of history were but symptoms. It is demonstrable that Europe in recent decades

has been consuming the drug at such a rate and so universally that the result is the disintegration of modern civilization attended by awful convulsions, which we have witnessed."

"Dry America is now the hope of the world. If America succeeds in the task and brings about a sober world, a new era of prosperity and happiness, of freedom and good will, of justice and right will come over the world, in which we ourselves and all other nations will share the benefits. If we fail in the task, America will be drawn deeper into the next world convulsion than she was into the recent one, in which we sacrificed about 100,000 lives and over \$30,000,000,000 of America's treasure."

"The World League Against Alcoholism is pressing the fight in practically every land in the world. The objectives of this organization are now twofold,—to stamp out lawlessness in America, through the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and laws and ordinances in pursuance thereof, so as to have complete and effective prohibition in America, as a base, to pursue the liquor traffic relentlessly, until nation after nation, on other continents, goes dry; and finally the nations of the world in conference will banish the legalized liquor traffic from the earth."

"The plastic condition of society, as the result of the great war, has brought the opportunity to win the fight, and win it quickly. If America wins, the new era begins in which degeneracy will no longer overtake the nations and civilizations, an era in which to build up the brotherhood of men under the fatherhood of God."

### BANKERS PROTEST PROFITS TAX DELAY

#### American Bankers Association Joins With Merchants to Oppose Proposed Continuance of Excess Profits Till 1922

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Both the American Bankers Association and the Merchants Association have protested to Washington the continuance of the excess profits tax until 1922. The bankers say:

"The tax never could be justified except as an emergency measure required under the unusual conditions of war. Restoration of peace has destroyed both the reason and the excuse for the tax. Continuation of the tax is one of the most important factors operating to keep up the cost of production of manufactured goods, and the higher cost of finished products as against those of farm products and raw materials prevents the restoration of an equitable and harmonious price level."

"The effect of these inequitable prices is to reduce and restrict the purchasing power of farmers, livestock men, cotton growers, lumbermen, oil producers and miners, for the reason that they are forced to sell at prices relatively too low, and with the proceeds of their sales can buy finished products only at prices relatively too high."

"Reduced buying by farmers and producers of raw materials naturally means reduced selling by producers of manufactured goods, and the buying power of manufacturers and their employees, therefore, is likewise reduced. The so-called excess profits tax is actually not a tax on profits, but a diversion of working capital and by inhering the working capital of the country, it prevents that full development of productive enterprises without which there cannot be full employment of labor."

"The Merchants Association says: 'This tax is extremely detrimental to business, results in serious discrimination between competing firms, is very difficult of administration and imposes on all corporations a great burden of cost for expert legal and accounting services. The entire business community has long urgently demanded a simplification of our taxing system, and especially that other and more simple measures be substituted for the excess profits tax. The Treasury Department is already several years behind in auditing and finally adjusting the returns of excess profits taxes, thereby subjecting the business world to long-continued uncertainty as to the final amount of their tax obligations. This delay and uncertainty is extremely harassing and very detrimental to business interests. In our opinion an end should be put to these conditions at the earliest possible moment.'

### BALTIMORE HAS ZONING PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The division of Baltimore into zones, and a campaign of education, designed to acquaint the public with the advantages of zoning, are projects which a zoning commission, recently appointed in this city, plans to carry into effect during the months to come. A schedule of meetings is being arranged at which the zoning proposition will be explained for the benefit of property owners in all sections of the town. The commission is attempting to make the matter one of city-wide cooperation, and is pointing out that every citizen will be affected by the zoning program, in that the latter means the regulation of types of businesses and homes, as well as the development of schools, sewerage, and other public utilities.

### BRITAIN CALLS FOR AMERICAN ACCORD

#### Mr. Lloyd George Declares He Does Not Know of Any Country With Which It Is More Important to Act in Concert

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—That a union of all the English-speaking peoples in a bond of friendship for the good of the whole world is the desire of Great Britain is evidenced by the reception given to the frank and comprehensive statements of the British Prime Minister in his House of Commons speech last night. His pronouncement should do much to clear away any doubts that may have lingered in the minds of American statesmen or the American public regarding Great Britain's earnest desire for the establishment and maintenance of a wholehearted friendship between the United States and the British Empire.

There have been few occasions when the chief elected representative of these islands has approached the matter of relations between this country and America in such unreserved and candid terms. Such a statement as: "It is a cardinal principle of British policy, and must be, that we should act in as complete an accord with the United States of America as any two countries can. I do not know of any country in the world with whom it is more important that we should act in concert than with the United States of America," is a frank utterance that can hardly be overlooked when coming from the British Prime Minister after his conference with the dominion premiers.

#### Alliance Not Advocated

His reference to the fraternity that exists between Englishmen and Americans is also heartily approved, particularly where he states that in people in this country do not look on Americans as foreigners, and the whole speech received nothing but commendation.

In voicing these sentiments, Mr. Lloyd George is not only speaking for Great Britain, but for the whole Empire, as the dominion premiers are at one with him, as was evidenced in a speech recently made by the Australian Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, when he said: "I am sure I state the opinion of Australia, when I say the people have a very warm corner in their hearts for America, for they see in America today what they themselves hope to be in the future."

General Smuts also brought this out quite clearly when, speaking for South Africa at the imperial conference, he said: "To my mind it seems clear that the only path of safety for the British Empire is a path on which she can walk together with America. At the same time General Smuts states that he does not advocate an American alliance; in fact, he says it would be both undesirable and unnecessary."

#### A Guarantee for Peace

Lloyd George in dealing with the matter of the Anglo-Japanese alliance said: "If an alliance with Japan should merge into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States in all problems of the Pacific, that would be a great event, and it would be a guarantee for the peace of the world. An understanding of this sort would render it of small importance whether the center of political gravity were in the German Ocean, the Atlantic or the Pacific Oceans, and furthermore, would be warmly welcomed by the British Dominions."

This important point was brought out by Mr. Lloyd George when he said: "Nothing would please more the British dominions as well as the mother country than a settlement which would make them feel that the British Empire and the United States of America could work side by side in common partnership for the restoration of the peace of the world."

"I do not know of any guarantee that would be equal to that of the United States of America and the British Empire in agreement upon the great principles upon which world policy ought to be based. That would be an absolute guarantee of the peace of the world, and I am still hopeful that such an understanding as would establish a scheme of that kind will ensue as a result of the coming conference at Washington."

#### Empire Indefinite

In view of these statements, it is felt that the whole world must recognize that peace with honor is the one aim and object of the British Empire, and the surest way in which peace to be guaranteed is through such loosely knit unity as now exists between the rest of the English-speaking people, to which Mr. Lloyd George referred when he indicated that it would be a mistake to lay down any rules or to embark upon any definitions as to what the British Empire meant.

To do this, he considers, would be to limit its utility and unity. "It is an indefinite thing," he said, "that makes the British Empire united and potent. You are defining life itself."



Rich and Lee-A-Ver

when you are defining the British Empire. These ideas, it is thought, might with profit be considered in regard to the possibility of an agreement between America and the other English-speaking peoples.

### A New Voice

#### British Commonwealth Is Heard for the First Time

LONDON, England (Friday)—In endorsing the statement of Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons with reference to the Washington conference and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, The Times today declared: "Plainly it represented the considered judgment and deep aspirations of the dominion prime ministers and the representatives of India, as well as the Prime Minister and Government of Great Britain."

Regarding the statement that disarmament would be easier if preceded by a Pacific understanding, The Times says: "Both for the United States and Japan, this voice of the British Empire, uttered thus for the first time in a matter of incomparable importance, may well have unprecedented authority. It is a new voice in world affairs; or if it is not new, it at least is newly articulated."

Mr. Lloyd George said: "When you come to the question of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance you must take into account how it has operated. There was a real test in the late war. No man who watched what happened could come to any other conclusion than that it was loyal and faithfully interpreted and carried out by our Japanese ally."

#### Japan's Valuable Aid

"The Pacific was being raided by fast German cruisers; our ships were being sunk, and we had to depend on the help of Australia and New Zealand. Great Britain's immense fleet was strained to the very last ship, and old, in the gigantic operations for protecting Great Britain's own shores in the North Sea, the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean. In the immense Pacific Ocean and in the Southern Atlantic, how were we to guarantee a half-million colonial and a million Indian troops crossing thousands of miles of sea against the raiders?"

"We could not have done it but for the fact that our Japanese ally came to our aid. The Australian and New Zealand premiers admitted it. They said, 'We would not have sent our troops without that guaranty, and at the beginning of the war we certainly could not have given the guaranty for the fact that the Japanese fleet came there to assist us in chasing the raiders. It was invaluable to us; it was one of the turning factors in the war. They loyally and faithfully to the letter carried out their obligations, and carried them out in the spirit.'

"Is it to be suggested that we now should turn round and say to them, 'Thank you. You stood by us in trouble, so goodby?' Would anybody behave like that in business? The British Empire must behave like gentlemen. When you are dealing with a country that stood well by you in trouble and it is suggested that you should bring the alliance to an end when the trouble is over, I say that would not be becoming to the British Empire."

#### The Important Factor

"I do not believe there is any country in the world, whether it likes the Japanese alliance or not, that would think anything better of the British if we had broken off the alliance. They might appear glad for the moment, but in their hearts they would despise us for doing it. That does not mean that we are to continue an alliance of this kind on any point against anyone else, and certainly not against the United States. It is a cardinal principle of British policy, and it must be, that we should act on as complete accord with the United States as any two countries can."

"I do not know of any country in the world with whom it is more important that we should act in concert than with America. But I do not see why it is impossible to remember our obligations to Japan and at the same time preserve a spirit of fraternity with the United States. That is one of the questions I still hope it will be possible to have discussion upon. If the alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all the problems of the Pacific, that would be a great event, and it would be a guarantee for the peace of the world."

"The problems of today may be in the Atlantic. Yesterday they were in the German Ocean, and they may pass tomorrow into the Pacific; and when they do, the powers that are most greatly concerned in the Pacific are America, Japan and the British Empire."

"And China," interjected a member of the House. "Certainly, and China," the Premier added. "Those four great countries," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "are primarily concerned with having a complete understanding with regard to the Pacific. But the surest way to make a success of any disarmament conference

is, first of all, to arrive at an understanding upon the Pacific. I do not myself believe you will attain the same measure of success in a disarmament conference until you have attained to that complete understanding. I believe disarmament would be much easier if you could get that clear understanding first, and I still am hopeful that this view will be taken."

#### A Common Partnership

"The British Empire as a whole is agreed in the desire for complete friendship with the United States and to make arrangements which would remove every conceivable prospective obstacle to such friendship. Nothing would please the British dominions more, as well as the mother country, than a settlement which would make them feel that the British Empire and America could work side by side in a common partnership for the restoration of the peace of the world—for guaranteeing the peace of the world."

"I do not know of anything to guaranty that which would be equal to Japan, America and the British Empire in agreement upon the great principle on which world policy ought to be based. That would be absolutely a guaranty of the world's peace, and I still am hopeful that such an understanding as would establish a scheme of that kind will ensue as a result of the coming conference at Washington."

"The conference of premiers was fully discussed, the foreign policy of the Empire, including the Silesian and Asia Minor issues, reparations and the disarmament of Germany."

#### The Burden of Naval Defense

"We should not have objected to discussing Ireland," Mr. Lloyd George replied, "but they had their difficulties quite as much as we, and that was not the sort of question they were particularly anxious to take up of their own free will. There was no burning desire."

"Except on the part of General Smuts," interjected Percy Hurd, Coalition Liberal.

Mr. Lloyd George: "That is unfair; there was no burning desire on the part of General Smuts. He acted a perfectly straightforward and honorable part."

The Premier said it was the consensus of opinion at the conference that the Empire must have a naval force equal to that of any country in the world. It would be unfair to leave to the mother land the whole burden of naval defense, but the extent and nature of the contribution must be left to the dominions and India, because each naturally was anxious to guard its own independence."

#### GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BILL IS TABLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Administration bill designed to authorize Major-General Leonard Wood to become governor-general of the Philippines without retiring as an active officer of the army was laid on the table yesterday by the House Military Committee without a record vote. Committee members were said to have held it would be a dangerous precedent to establish.

Practically all committee members were reported to have favored tabling the measure which makes it certain that the bill will not come to a vote in the House.

No criticism of General Wood was expressed at the committee session, it was said, members agreeing that he would make an excellent governor and should accept President Harding's offer. The opinion was reported to be equally general, however, that it would be a dangerous precedent to permit army officers to accept civilian posts without first resigning their commissions. General Wood, it is argued, should retire from the army if he wished to accept the island post.

#### SAN DIEGO'S POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—San Diego's city population, as estimated by the compilers of the new city directory which is now being distributed, is at this time 107,959 and the population of the metropolitan, or bay district, is 121,961. By these figures San Diego's growth in the last year has been 8478 persons.

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### APPOINTMENT OF 18 JUDGES IS ASKED

#### Judicial Commission Urges an Increase of Federal Justices to Relieve Congestion Due Largely to Prohibition Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of congestion in the federal courts, the Attorney-General recently appointed a voluntary commission of three federal judges and two attorneys, who have, after conference with the Attorney-General and other officials of the Department of Justice and with members of both houses of Congress, recommended the appointment of 18 federal judges at large with legislation providing for their assignment when and where needed, an 18 per cent increase in federal judges.

The Attorney-General, explaining the situation yesterday said:

"There was constantly increasing congestion in the federal courts even prior to the world war. War legislation, revenue laws, bankruptcy and liquor laws and the laws relative to narcotics, together with shipping and increase in population and trade, have all combined to create a very serious condition in the federal courts."

"The effect of the war was to reduce the number of cases in bankruptcy and the civil cases on both the law and equity sides of the court. During the war the increase in court business was on the criminal side. When the war terminated the condition of business returned to the former and usual course, in consequence of which civil and bankruptcy cases rapidly increased."

"In 1920 there were 118,744 cases pending at the close of the fiscal year, while the estimated total pending June 30, 1921, is 141,000. The commission found that in some districts there were as many as 5000 to 20,000 cases pending and undisposed of on August 1, 1921, and that there has been an increase of 800 per cent in criminal business since 1912."

"While this condition is largely created by the legislation relative to prohibition, and although the number of liquor cases will doubtless decrease as the states pass enforcement laws and as public opinion changes in the districts where enforcement is now difficult, nevertheless such decrease will not occur in the near future, and even then the increase in civil business, due to growth in population, the ending of the war period and the continued development of the country, will, in our judgment, prevent any appreciable relief to the federal courts."

The Attorney-General has recommended the plan to the President and Congress.

### FARMERS MUST SELL DESPITE HIGH RATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Heavy rail movement of grain will continue this fall in spite of high freight rates and low market prices, H. W. Prickett, Salt Lake City Traffic Bureau, told the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday. Farmers will be compelled to sell and take a loss, he said, to meet deferred debts.

Unless carriers reduce the rates on grain, however, the movement will be curtailed greatly after this year because many farmers are abandoning their farms, Mr. Prickett said. He presented figures on car earnings intended to show that the movement of wheat is more profitable to the carriers than many other basic commodities.

W. S. Hanson, a Utah farmer and banker, said farmers in his state have exhausted their credit at the banks which as a rule are not forcing liquidation as they know it would bring about even more serious conditions.

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## CAUSES OF WAR MUST BE REMOVED

Only Effective Way to Banish  
Evil of Armaments Is to Do  
Away With Things Producing  
Friction, Says Lord Bryce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Speaking last night at the Institute of Politics on the enforcement of agreements between nations and an enlargement of the disarmament conference, Viscount Bryce said that the moment is particularly opportune for the invitation of the United States, in that all the great nations are worn out and impoverished by the last war and are willing to come to some intelligent understanding for the future. He added, however, that the only effective way to banish the curse of arms is to banish at the same time the causes which have led to the present friction among states and that will cause more friction in the future.

Viscount Bryce made a survey of the peaceful means that have been tried in the past for the settling of disputes, and favored the establishment of a permanent international council of conciliation, before which all nations should lay all problems. To bring this about, he said, is an obvious prerequisite that all the nations be brought to feel that they may trust their colleagues in the Council and will consent to submit all their differences to it without exception.

### Hague Conference Difficulties

The two Hague conferences had both suffered, he explained, from two facts, first that all nations had a free voice and used it to the prejudice of effective deliberation, and second, the militaristic nations did not fall in with the plans of the others, who frankly wished to secure world peace.

Of arbitration he said that although it had its place in international relations there were only three of the 16 wars in the last century which were fought over issues properly cognizable by such a method. There are many cases which are not justiciable in a court of arbitration. Of conciliation, that is the submission of disputes to an external body, either a third party or a council, he has more hope. This form of action has the following advantages.

### Workings of Process

"In the first place this process gives time for passions to cool and reason to have its perfect work. Secondly it compels each state to define the grounds on which its claims rest, disengaging the minor from the really significant, and it will sometimes expose weaknesses even of these latter. Thirdly, it enables the public opinion of the states concerned to have an opportunity of seeing to what it is that their governments are leading them and of expressing their judgment as to whether the causes alleged justify a resort to arms. Fourthly, it supplies to other nations the materials which may enable them to form a judgment on the points of issue between the disputant nations and on the broad aspects of the case. Fifthly, where national pride and vanity are involved, as they always are, concessions and compromises become more attainable, because if a nation is not bent upon war at all risks it can more easily make concessions and accept compromises when these are pressed upon it by an authority which is impartial and respected."

### Difficulties Ahead

Of the proposed disarmament conference at Washington he said that there are many practical difficulties it must face, among them the scale upon which the various nations are to maintain their war material, armies and navies, the length of time their regular soldiers are to serve and, perhaps most difficult of all, how the signatory nations are to assure themselves that the others are keeping their word and what are they to do if they find bad faith.

"But," he said, "the difficulties must not be allowed to deter the nations from grasping with an enterprise of such urgent importance."

In conclusion he outlined the form of the permanent council of conciliation, and said:

"Needless to say that the representatives of a country would not bind its government. The council contemplated would have no executive power; its object would be to express to the public opinion of nations in general—for the whole civilized world is interested in the maintenance of peace—the views of an instructed and impartial body as to the real merits of a controversy and the particular solution of an urgent problem that is most in accordance with equity and the general interest. To do this honestly and efficiently its members ought not to take an exclusively national view nor be mere agents of their governments."

### Diplomacy Indicted

Stephen Panaretto, Bulgarian minister to the United States, returned an indictment against European statesmanship and diplomacy in the Near East, in the morning address, arraigning the leading powers for their failure to peacefully solve the difficulties that kept the Near East in turmoil for years. He declared that statesmen recognized the danger and menace, but those having the power did little or nothing to avert it; that non-interference in Turkey was an impossible policy, and that years of fighting and the World War might have been prevented by proper programs on the part of leaders of European states.

"All European statesmen, diplomats, political writers and others," the speaker said, "have clearly recognized where the greatest danger and menace, to the peace of Europe lay, and yet those who had the power and the

means did very little to avert it. They never grappled with the question seriously, never sought in real earnest to find a satisfactory and permanent solution of it. All their efforts to settle it have been characterized by a from-hand-to-mouth policy, by indecision and tergiversation and by proposing palliatives without attacking the real root of the evil. This conduct of the great powers of Europe cannot be attributed to the obscurity of the question or to their ignorance of its essential points. Their failure to find a peaceful issue out of the difficulty is a blot upon the history of Europe and a disgrace to European statesmanship.

### Greek Settlement

"The march of events, however," Mr. Panaretto said, after tracing the ramifications of Turkey's rule and relations in the Near East, "proved too strong for European diplomacy, and the scandal of seeing a whole Christian country (Greece) doomed to extermination, without any intervention from Christian Europe to stop it, was too ignominious to be tolerated. An Anglo-Russian agreement, supported also by France, in favor of an autonomous Greece, under the sovereignty of the Sultan, was presented to the latter and scornfully declined."

"It took about nine years for European diplomacy to settle the Greek question, a question which, owing to the geographical position of Greece, could easily have been settled much sooner if the European powers had sincerely desired its settlement. Greece would have been spared the misery and sufferings of those nine years, and the integrity of the Sultan's dominions and his sovereignty would have been much better preserved by the creation of an autonomous than an independent Greece."

"It is absolutely certain that had the powers presented a united front, the Sultan would have yielded at a mere threat. Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina would have continued for many years to form a part of the Turkish Empire, the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78 would have been avoided and the dismemberment of large regions of the Turkish Empire would have been prevented."

## DIVISION OF JOBS PROPOSED SOLUTION

Farmer-Labor Party Secretary  
in Message Urges Cutting  
of Hours in Order to Provide  
Work for the Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Cutting the hours of labor and thus giving an opportunity for a division of jobs is offered as a solution of the unemployment problem in a message sent to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, by Jay G. Brown, national secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, from the headquarters of the party here. The letter states in part:

"Publication of figures furnished by your department to Congress to the effect that there were in this country 5,735,000 unemployed, was followed by the announcement that the matter of unemployment was likely to come before the Cabinet at its meeting on Friday, August 19, for discussion."

"The simple facts in the situation appear to be that there are 6,000,000 more men than there are jobs. In the emergency it would seem possible to at least greatly relieve the distress sure to follow the coming of winter with so many men out of work, by dividing the jobs there are among the men dependent upon them for a livelihood. This could be done by a decided reduction in the hours of labor to the point where all the idle men and women were absorbed."

Inclosed with the letter was a leaflet issued by the Farmer-Labor Party, which states:

"The cure for unemployment is to divide up the jobs. Put every one to work. Cut the hours till idle workers in every industry are absorbed."

"Elect men to office who will shorten the hours of labor in all government work to the point where its share of idle workers can be taken care of. Then repeal all laws which hamstring labor unions. With opportunity to function normally, organized workers can reduce hours of labor and raise wages so that not only can every man and woman have a job but they can make a living also."

"Abolish labor injunctions, Lever acts, anti-picketing laws, so-called criminal syndicalist laws, and the countless other legislative handicaps on labor. Then the labor organizations can keep wages up and hours down. Unemployment will disappear."

"Abolish unemployment and you wipe out race riots."

### BRAZIL MONEY ORDER COMPACT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The money order convention with Brazil has been ratified by the Brazilian Congress, and postmasters have been instructed to begin issuing money orders to Brazil at once, it was announced yesterday at the Post Office Department. Heretofore money for Brazil had to be forwarded through private banking concerns or express companies. The United States still has no money order exchange with several South and Central American countries, and negotiations with them are under way, it was stated.

### FLEET MANEUVERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
SANTA BARBARA, California—A navy program covering the activities of the Pacific fleet from September 1 to the end of the current year promises the passage of the fleet down Santa Barbara Channel in the month of September on their way from San Francisco to San Diego for tactical exercises which will probably cover about six weeks.

## BATTLESHIP NOT YET OBSOLETE

Joint Board of Army and Navy  
Reports That Large Aircraft  
Bombs Can Not Be Withstood  
When Carried From the Shore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the future as in the past the defense of lanes of transportation on the seas must depend on the battleship of the line, whose mission and functions have not been replaced or rendered obsolete by the advent of the airplane as a factor in naval warfare. This, in effect, is the general conclusion reached by the joint Army and Navy Board, which filed yesterday its report of the recent experiments conducted off the Virginia Capes to test the efficacy of aircraft bombing against surface craft.

The report of the joint board sustaining the battleship as "the backbone of the fleet and the bulwark of the nation's defense" was signed by General John J. Pershing as the senior member of the board, and countersigned by the heads of the War and Navy Departments.

While admitting the great importance of the aircraft and the necessity of its forming a part of any efficient fleet of the future, the report concludes that, like the submarine, the airplane must be considered from a naval standpoint as "an adjunct of the fleet," making warfare more complex, but not "as an economical instrument of war leading to the abolition of the battleship."

It can be readily understood that such conclusions had to be revealed to preserve harmonious relations in the war and navy establishments. Whether Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, who conducted the bombing operations on the part of the army, will agree with the general conclusions is another matter.

### Warships Vulnerable

On the vital questions in issue the report is by no means as unfavorable to the aircraft schools as the general conclusion would indicate. In point of fact it vindicates the major contentions. It admits that bombs dropped from aircraft constitute a great danger to floating craft; it admits that the mine effects of exploding bombs is even more disastrous than the direct hits, declaring that "it will be difficult if not impossible to build any type of vessel of sufficient strength to withstand the destructive force that can be obtained with the largest bombs that can be carried by aircraft from shore bases or sheltered harbors."

The admission in this case goes far to vindicate the contention that whatever the ability of the battleship to hold its position on the distant sea lanes, its vulnerability within the range of shore bases is as good as established. The weakness of aircraft, according to the report, lies in the fact that its radius of action is limited, and in the matter of searching the target out at sea the air force is handicapped by the need of carrying fuel, which diminishes the capacity to carry high explosives.

### Missions of Navy

Aircraft development, the report states, will necessitate protective measures for naval craft in the shape of anti-aircraft armament, while there is urgent need "to supply our fleet with the defensive and offensive power which aircraft provide within their radius of action, as an effective adjunct to the fleet." The portion of the joint board's findings, embodying general conclusions, follows:

"The mission of the navy is to control vital lines of transportation upon the sea. If no opposition is met from enemy naval vessels, this mission can be accomplished without entering an enemy's coast zone within which aircraft based on shore or in sheltered harbors are effective."

"Without an effective navy in time of war a nation must submit to an economic blockade fatal to its trade and the importation of necessary materials for the production of war supplies."

"If heavier than air craft are to be effective in naval warfare, they must have greater mobility, a met from their radius of action is not great, additional mobility must be obtained by producing mobile bases, i.e., aircraft carriers."

### Future Plane Carriers

"So far as is known, no planes large enough to carry a bomb effective against a major ship have been flown from or landed on an airplane carrier at sea. It is probable, however, that future developments will make such operations practicable."

"Even in the present state of development the aircraft carrier, as exemplified by the Argus of the British

Navy, is a type essential to the highest efficiency of the fleet."

"Aircraft carriers are subject to attack by vessels carrying guns, torpedoes or bombs, and will require, as all other types of vessels require, the eventual support of the battleship."

"The battleship is still the backbone of the fleet and the bulwark of the nation's sea defense, and will so remain as long as the safe navigation of the sea for purposes of trade or transportation is vital to success in war."

"The airplane, like the submarine, destroyer and mine, has added to the dangers to which battleships are exposed, but has not made the battleship obsolete. The battleship still remains the greatest factor of naval strength."

"The development of aircraft, instead of furnishing an economical instrument of war leading to the abolition of the battleship, has but added to the complexity of naval warfare."

"The aviation and ordnance experiments conducted with the former German vessels as targets have proved that it has become imperative as a matter of national defense to provide for the maximum possible development of aircraft."

### No Vessel Safe

Following are the board's findings on the ability of aircraft to damage naval vessels: "Aircraft, carrying high capacity high explosive bombs of sufficient size, have adequate offensive power to sink or seriously damage any naval vessel at present constructed, provided such projectiles can be placed in the water close alongside the vessel. Furthermore, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to build any type of vessel of sufficient strength to withstand the destructive force that can be obtained with the largest bombs that airplanes may be able to carry from shore bases or sheltered harbors."

"High capacity, high explosive bombs, hitting the upper works of the vessel, are disastrous to exposed personnel, serious to light upperworks, comparatively slight to heavy fittings such as guns, and negligible to turrets. The effect of direct hits was completely local. The most serious effect of bombs is the mining effect when such bombs explode close alongside and below the surface of the water."

"In the case of major ships the mining effect of a bomb will be materially reduced, due to the ability of the personnel to free the ship of large quantities of water by means of pumps, to distribute the excess water through the various compartments, and to shore up the watertight doors and bulkheads which are in most serious danger of carrying away, due to water pressure."

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL STARTS NEW TRAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The first of the new suburban trains which are to be used by the Illinois Central railroad after the electrification of that railroad was put into use yesterday. The Illinois Central has six years in which to complete the electrification of its lines running into the city of Chicago as a part of the agreement of the Chicago Plan Commission for the improvement and beautification of the lake front. The new cars are of all-steel construction, similar in design to those used in the New York subway.

## NORTH AMERICA TO JOIN IN OBSERVANCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—North American participation in an international centennial exposition at Rio de Janeiro in September, 1922, was approved yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman, was directed to report a bill to this effect carrying authorization for a \$1,000,000 appropriation. A letter from President Harding, considered by the committee, expressed the hope that Congress would "make timely provision to enable the United States suitably to participate in the exposition."

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL

### STARTS NEW TRAINS

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## RESULT OF WORLD TARIFF ON AMERICA

United States Commission Issues  
Survey of Present Colonial  
Protection Policies Showing  
"Open Door" Is Losing Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Tariff Commission has issued an "introductory survey of colonial tariff policies," which, in view of the proposed changes in American tariffs and the conditions in American colonies as well as the unsettled commercial and economic conditions of the entire world, of which the report speaks, has especial timeliness and value. Treaty obligations, import duties, export duties, intercolonial trade and the treatment of colonial products in the market of the mother country are dealt with.

Nearly half of the world's area now consists of colonies, the third period of the modern colonial movement having begun after the middle of the nineteenth century when the development of industries and large scale production forced a keener competition for manufactured goods, liberalism yielding to nationalism.

"Protection" in theory and practice, may be regarded both as cause and as an effect of nationalism," the Tariff Commission asserts. "In the new colonial policies the differential tariff was substituted for the advantages earlier sought through prohibitions and monopolies. Great Britain and Holland, however, adhered to the free trade theory at home and in their dependent colonies."

### Open Door Policy

"The open door policy, whether pursued as a freely adopted national policy or continued in accordance with treaty obligations, has been losing ground steadily for 20 years or more," the report states. "Open door agreements since 1900 have consisted of making more definite or reaffirming old guarantees for equality of treatment."

"Furthermore, the principle of the maintenance of the open door in colonial possessions has been positively weakened in the last score of years. In 1908-07 the powers abandoned their right to the open door in Tunis, and the last treaty restriction upon the assimilation of this territory was denounced in 1919. In 1905 the Italians abolished the open door régime in Somalia in defiance of the Act of Berlin. In 1909 the provisions for the equal treatment of Spanish and American commerce in the Philippines expired."

"The recent peace treaty with Germany apparently swept away the obligations of the Anglo-German declarations, 1885-86, relative to the territories situated on the Gulf of Guinea and to the islands of the Pacific Ocean. In southwest Africa and western Samoa differential tariffs have since been imposed. The peace treaty further deprived the Germans of their right to most favored nation treatment in Morocco, and this has been interpreted in France as foreshadowing the general recognition by the powers of a right on the part of the French to grant her citizens special tariff favors in Morocco."

### American Colonial Policy

"In this period in which have terminated so many treaty obligations in respect to the open door, the establishing of preferential tariffs has been going on steadily."

"The United States pursues the policy of preferential trade relations with its colonies. American products enter free at the insular possessions, except only Samoa, where the indefinite maintenance of the open door is guaranteed by treaty. Likewise, from all the insular possessions, local products enter the United States free. The rates of the United States tariff are in force in Porto Rico, but the Philippines, Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa have individual tariffs. The rates are fairly high for the Philippine Islands. In the Virgin Islands the tariff of the Danish régime is temporarily continued in force."

Interest of American manufacturers and merchants in the differential colonial tariffs has been growing rapidly,

## WOMEN AND BAR OPPOSE LUSK BILLS

Movement to Repeal "Anti-Seditious" Acts Aided by Women's  
League, Which Opposes Any  
Curb on Healthy Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The movement toward the repeal of the so-called Lusk anti-seditious bills passed by the last New York Legislature is growing. Naturally the Socialists were the first to oppose these bills, and it is understood that the Rand School for Science intends to disregard the one which requires courses, classes, schools and institutes to obtain licenses from the State Board of Regents.

But the opposition is not all Socialist. It includes the New York State League of Women Voters, Cooper Union, the Horace Mann Parents Association and the committee on the amendment of the law of the New York City Bar Association, as well as much newspaper opinion.

The League of Women Voters has issued a memorandum referring to two of the five bills, the one requiring licenses and the one providing for loyalty certificates for teachers. The league says:

"The license bill makes it a penal offense to carry on a school or to teach anything without a license from the Board of Regents. 'No person, firm, corporation, association or society' may conduct a school, institute, class or course of instruction in any subject whatever without a license. Only public schools, schools incorporated in a state university and schools maintained by 'well recognized' religious sects are exempted. The regents are not to grant a license unless they are satisfied that the proposed instruction will not be ' detrimental to public interests.' There is no provision for a hearing on an application for a license nor for any appeal from the board's decision. Running a school or giving a course without a license is made a misdemeanor with a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 60 days."

"We urge its repeal because it makes numerous efforts to extend adult education to enlighten ignorance and to promote a search for truth, subject to the personal judgment of the Board of Regents."

ment of the Board of Regents, who are without any mandate from the electorate and from whose decision there is no appeal.

"The other bill makes it necessary for every public school teacher to hold a certificate from the commissioner of education to the effect that the teacher 'has shown satisfactorily that he will support the constitutions of this State and of the United States, and that he is loyal to the institutions and laws thereof.' We urge its repeal because it makes the interpretation of the loyalty or disloyalty of thousands of teachers dependent entirely upon the opinion of one man, the commissioner of education; because the bill does not define either loyalty or disloyalty, as the committee on the amendment of the law of the New York City Bar Association points out in commenting on this bill, 'hitherto it has been the policy of the common law and our statute law to define acts which are deemed to be injurious to the public interest.' But the definition in this case is to be left to a single officialholder."

"We also oppose it because it tends to repress healthy criticism offered by teachers; obviously if any criticism they offer on the existing situation could be interpreted as disloyal, they will be afraid to offer criticism of any kind; and because there is already adequate provision for the removal of any teacher who can be proved to be disloyal."

## PROFITEERING HELD TO BE A CRIME

HAVANA, Cuba—Profiteering is branded as a crime under the provisions of a measure just approved by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce.

The bill was framed for the protection of the live stock industry, and was laid before the chamber by the executive department. It would authorize the President to confer with stock men and retailers, and to fix prices to be charged for meat. Penalties would be inflicted upon those disregarding the prices thus established.

## GAS RATE INCREASE DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The increased rate schedule filed by the Queensborough Gas & Electric Company has been suspended by the Public Service Commission. It was found that the company in 1920 earned 7½ per cent on its investment and would earn more this year. The commission said the increase would be exorbitant and unjust.

## CUT IN TEACHERS' WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Cuts of from \$5 to \$30 a month have been made in teachers' salaries throughout the county, Superintendent of Schools Henry E. Ronge says. Liberty township effected the \$30 reduction, establishing a minimum of \$85 a month. The effect of these drastic cuts is not determined, as most boards will not sign teachers for three weeks yet.

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## MACEDONIA DESIRES PERMANENT PEACE

Population Wants to Be Left Alone Under Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia—Only Bulgaria Dislikes Distribution

The following article has been written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by one who, because of his familiarity with affairs in the Balkans, is regarded as an authority on the subject. A previous article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on August 19.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Today, the Macedonians who were allotted to Greece are as good and loyal Greeks as the Greeks of Athens; those who were allotted to Serbia are good Serbian subjects; and those finally who were donated to Bulgaria are loyal and faithful Bulgarians.

Here and there a Macedonian committee, made up of a dozen or more intellectuals, under Bulgarian pay, with offices at Chicago or at Bern, Switzerland, issues pretentious proclamations about the will of the Macedonians for union with Bulgaria, or if that were not attainable, for a Bulgarian autonomy in Macedonia. The Macedonians care nothing about the "principle of nationality" which they do not understand at all. They want to be left in peace under Greece, or Serbia, or Bulgaria. Little does it matter to them whether the world calls them Bulgarians, Greeks or Serbians.

It has been stated that the rural population of Macedonia has no national consciousness; that the urban population has retained through the centuries a strong Hellenic spirit; that the Macedonian nationalism was an artificial movement unduly advertised by the sanguinary stripes of the Bulgarian, Greek, and the Serbian bands, and by the powerful propaganda in the foreign press, generously subsidized by Sofia, Belgrade, and Athens, respectively. It has also been stated that no injustice could be worked upon the rural Macedonian population no matter with which Balkan state they are united, and that no violation of the "principle of nationality" could be involved in the award of Macedonia to Greece, Serbia, or Belgrade.

### Two Considerations

There remain only two things to be considered: given that the Macedonians have no specific choice of their own, would it have been more equitable to have awarded Macedonia to Bulgaria rather than to Serbia and Greece; and if Macedonia is taken away from Greece and Serbia and given to Bulgaria, will such an award establish permanent peace in the Balkans?

First—Serbia and Greece, that have more than once shown a conciliatory spirit toward Bulgaria, and offered to make serious concessions to her, were not only rebuffed but even attacked in 1913, and in 1916, and deserve better consideration on the part of the Allies than does Bulgaria. Serbia and Greece entered the war on the side of the Allies and had vast Serbian and Greek territories ruined by the Bulgarian armies during the great war.

Second—Granted that the Allies and America decide to satisfy Bulgarian ambitions in Macedonia, which of the Allies would offer its services to Bulgaria to take away by force of arms Greek and Serbian Macedonia? For, in no other way can Bulgaria obtain those parts of Macedonia now held by Greece and Serbia. Bulgaria alone cannot defeat Greece and Serbia combined, nor will any of the Allies or America send troops to help Bulgaria against Greece and Serbia.

Third—Supposing that the Allies will and can force Serbia and Greece to surrender Macedonia to Bulgaria, will Greece and Serbia remain satisfied, and will they not rather look for the first opportunity to regain the lost Macedonian provinces?

### Only Bulgaria Offended

Thus, the present distribution of Macedonia offends only Bulgaria, which, surrounded by a strong Rumania, a greater Serbia, and a greater Greece, can be restrained from all attempts to disturb the peace of the Balkans. A redistribution of Macedonian territory which might satisfy Bulgaria will offend Greece and Serbia, who will always be tempted by the weakness of Bulgaria to attack her and retrieve Macedonia.

It becomes evident that the Macedonian issue is not one involving the violation of the will of the Macedonians. It is a question concerning the division of a "no man's land." Those who feel that Bulgaria should be pacified by imposing upon Greece and Serbia the duty of offering slices of Greek and Serbian Macedonia, do so

in the hope of bringing about reconciliation between Bulgaria on the one hand and Greece and Serbia on the other. But Greece and Serbia will appeal to the events of 1913 and 1916 when both Mr. Venizelos and Mr. Pashich offered Bulgaria the largest portion of Macedonia and Thrace in order to avoid a second Balkan war and in order to win Bulgaria for the Allies during the great war.

In both instances Bulgaria rejected the gifts of Serbia and Greece, made with a view to effecting a reconciliation, and attacked her neighbors treacherously in 1913, while in 1916 she threw her weight in the German scales. No amount of argument can now convince Greece and Serbia to yield Greek or Serbian territory in order to win Bulgarian friendship.

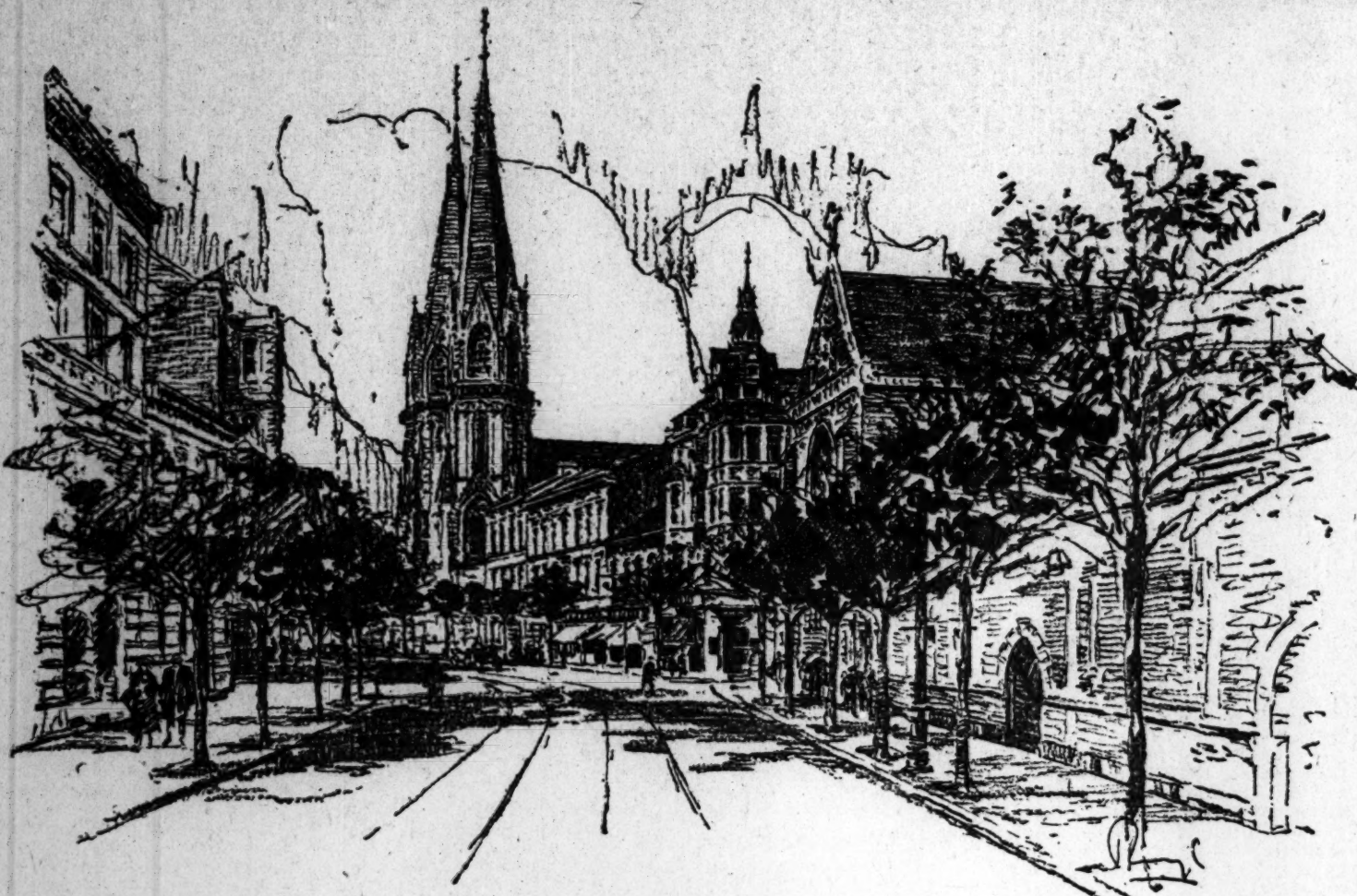
## DÜSSELDORF

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Neither the river harbor of Ruhrort, that ranks as the finest on the continent of Europe, nor the model steel works of the Krupp concern at Duisburg of almost equal fame, play such an important part in the thought of the German reviewing the results of the present "sanctions" as the third town on Mr. Loucheur's list. Düsseldorf, the pride of the West, the Protestant sister of Roman Catholic Cologne, the Mecca of the self-made Rhinish magnate—Düsseldorf has a history apart from the rapid growth of industry and the power of steel and iron. All other considerations count

ened by the standards of the theatrical and musical world, and in much that influences other big cities of the province her critics play no small part. As regards the native prerogative of pictures, the big exhibition of modern Berlin artists is removed in its entirety to Düsseldorf at the end of every summer, and many international shows are held there annually.

The Rhine, less beautiful here than when flowing through Cologne, is crossed by a bridge built in 1896. Shipping is not of paramount importance. Of a population approaching 300,000 the number of retired business men living on their means show somewhat remarkable statistics; it is perhaps for this reason that Düsseldorf is the great banking center of the Rhineland. This wealth, com-



Many comfortable homes along tree-shaded avenues

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In the last resort, Greece and Serbia will answer that they do not fear Bulgaria, and do not care for her friendship, which has to be bought with Serbian and Greek sacrifices.

### Bulgarian Ambition

With these facts under consideration, any discussion bearing upon the Macedonian question, whether in the press or during the coming conference at Washington, may have the following effects: It may revive the Bulgarian ambition for Balkan hegemony; it may irritate Greece and Serbia, and may keep alive the flames of hatred among Bulgarians, Greeks, and Serbians. On the contrary, if Bulgaria is told in plain words that the present status of Macedonia cannot be altered through any interference of the Allies or of the United States, the Bulgarians will cease to dream of a Bulgarian conquest of Macedonia; Serbia and Greece will not use their combined efforts to keep Bulgaria down; and after the present generation shall have forgotten the recent wars, friendship may be established among the Balkan States and peace may settle there permanently.

### LOCAL TAX INCREASES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Increases in salaries to public employees, emergency work to relieve unemployment and increased construction will necessitate an increase in the tax rate of nearly every city and town in the Commonwealth, some as high as \$40 according to Theodore Waddell, chief of the state division of accounts. He urged town and city administrations to adopt a "pay as you go" policy as cheaper in the long run.

### MASONS CHOOSE DELEGATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—These delegates have been chosen to attend the International Masonic conference at Geneva, Switzerland, October 18 to 23: Townsend Scudder, former Supreme Court justice; William Cowper Prime of Yonkers, and Arthur M. Tompkins, state Supreme Court justice.

as little beside the fair reputation of one of the finest cities in the whole of Prussia; the general public were hardly aware that in Düsseldorf the German steel trust has its home, and that wealth to the extent of many millions of marks is embodied in the factories, manufacturing machinery and explosives, railway cars and locomotives, in the iron foundries and puddling works, printing and dye works that lie just without her gates.

To the tourist eager to see his own country before venturing farther afield, an ambition rendered all the easier by the introduction of passports and visa, Düsseldorf offered attractions of two distinct descriptions. It is architecturally the most harmonious city of modern Germany, and in its big Academy of Art possesses one of the most influential art schools on the Continent. This academy was founded in 1767, and from that date the prosperity of Düsseldorf has increased from decade to decade, a fact due as much to the constant influx of rich bourgeois whose fortune was made in the surrounding industrial districts as to wealth gained from home industries. The westerner was ever prone to settle and retire in his own province, and Düsseldorf became the home of all whose interests once lay in steel and iron and whose ambitions ran to the building of a costly villa. Saved from the stucco and plaster that flourish on the buildings of Berlin and other get-rich-quick cities by the strong artistic element both of the elder and younger generation whose lives and aims were bound up in the academy, these homes sheltered behind tree-shaded avenues are among the best specimens of architecture to be found anywhere in Germany. Wealth and the leisure to enjoy it go hand in hand in Düsseldorf, the artistic reputation is height-

ened by the standards of the theatrical and musical world, and in much that influences other big cities of the province her critics play no small part. As regards the native prerogative of pictures, the big exhibition of modern Berlin artists is removed in its entirety to Düsseldorf at the end of every summer, and many international shows are held there annually.

This is not the first time that foreigners have overrun the city. Napoleon himself was there twice, in 1811 and 1812; Joachim Murat made it his capital when he reigned for a season over the duchy of Cleve-Berg. It is not improbable that French influence was responsible for much of the earlier artistic development. Excellent pen pictures of the period are to be found scattered through the works of Heinrich Heine, Düsseldorf's most famous son. There is little of old Düsseldorf left but the personality of a fair and well-beloved city, looked upon as desirable by dwellers in less favored spots, materializes out of the Sehnsucht of one of his "Reisebilder".

"The town of Düsseldorf is a beautiful one and when one happens to be born there and remembers this, being at the moment a long way away, a queer feeling creeps over one. I was born there and I feel now as if I must be going home at once. And when I say 'going home' I mean the Boickstrasse and the house I was born in. This house will be a very wonderful one some day and I have told the woman who owns it not to sell it for anything in the world. She would scarcely get as much for the whole house now as the servant-girl will get one day in a tip alone from one of the distinguished Englishwomen with green veils to whom she shows the room where I first saw the light of day and the corner of the hen-house where my father locked me up when I had stolen the grapes, and the brown door where my mother 'choked' up letters to teach me to read."

## INEFFICIENT LABOR CLAIM IS BARRED

Amendments to Railroad Bill Deny Payment to Lines for Alleged Negligence and Give Precedence to Farm Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Amended in two particular instances to meet the protests of Labor and agricultural interests, the Administra-

tion's railroad bill was introduced in the House yesterday, by Samuel E. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

As revised by the committee preparatory to introducing the bill waives all claims growing out of federal control unless filed within one year; it refuses to make allowances for so-called "inefficiency of labor" during the period of federal control and gives preference to the financing and exporting of agricultural products.

Administration leaders hope to take it up in the House on Monday, following the passage of the revenue bill this afternoon. A sharp struggle is expected to authorize the War Finance Corporation to use \$500,000,000 to purchase railroad securities from the railroad administration and to prescribe interest rates upon securities thereafter accepted from the carriers. Republican leaders admit they need all the votes they can get.

The amendments read: "Every claim of a carrier against the United States arising out of, or incident to, federal control, shall, if not filed with-

## BANK DIRECTORS SUED FOR LOSSES

Massachusetts Official Charges Gross and Repeated Negligence Against Trust Company

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Gross and repeated negligence in making loans and investments" and "repeated violations of the banking laws," are charged by Joseph C. Allen, state Bank Commissioner, in a bill in equity filed in the Supreme Judicial Court against the 13 directors of the closed Cosmopolitan Trust Company, in which he seeks to recover \$4,764,159.47 for the benefit of the depositors.

Max Mitchell is president of the company, the affairs of which were taken over by Commissioner Allen last September. The commissioner asserts that the "negligence and carelessness of the several defendants in negligently and recklessly lending the funds of the plaintiff company and in negligently making investment therefor, resulted in very large losses" and "wiped out its capital and surplus and undivided profits."

"Bad loans and investments" of nearly \$5,000,000 have resulted from the conduct of the institution, both in the commercial and savings departments, according to the bill, which also declares that "although the negligence of the defendants covered a long period prior to the closing of the banks" the court is not asked to hold the directors liable "for any negligence occurring more than six years prior to the filing of the bill."

In the 16 specifications filed by the Bank Commissioner are a number of alleged loans made upon no other guarantee of payment than unsecured notes. The president of the institution himself, Max Mitchell, and members of his family are alleged to have procured loans amounting to more than \$200,000 upon unsecured notes.

### MARYLAND WOMEN CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Twelve women of this city have filed applications as candidates for the Democratic State Central Committee. They have the official indorsement of the City-Wide Democratic Women's Club, three having been chosen from each of the four legislative districts, by the district branches of the club.

## SCOPE OF COLLEGE WORK IS SOUGHT

Massachusetts Supervision Would Have Legislation Determine Agricultural College's Status

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An attempt to make the Massachusetts Agricultural College a state university is alleged by Thomas W. White, state supervisor of administration, who says the Legislature must very soon decide which it is going to be.

"There is no question," says Mr. White, "but that we must arrive before long at a decision as to what the Massachusetts Agricultural College is going to be. It is by statute an agricultural college, yet actually it comes pretty close to an academic institution. Yesterday I had requisitions from that college for its enlargement by the addition of an assistant professor in citizenship, another for an assistant professor of French, and another for an assistant professor of rural journalism. That may be the function of an agricultural college, but not what I believe the statute intended."

"Of the present output of the college's four-year course very few remain in the State. They are taken over by the vast fertilizer agencies, or become instructors and teachers in farming and not farmers. In the case of the agricultural college, as in the case of all other divisions of the State, I feel called on to interpret the control authority vested in this department along the lines of existing statutes rather than along the lines of individual preferences."

## COOLIES NEEDED FOR SUGAR HARVESTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The importation of approximately 15,000 Chinese coolies to the plantations of Hawaii is the only way in which the rapidly increasing acuteness of the labor situation there can be relieved, in the opinion of officers of the liner Matsonia, belonging to the Matson Navigation Company, which arrived here from Honolulu this week. Paul Hamman, purser of the Matsonia, considers the labor situation critical. He said:

"Plantation men in the Hawaiian Islands not only are hampered in the harvesting of this year's crops, but the majority of them are having to defer the planting, and even the preparation of the ground, for next year's crops. This is especially true of sugar, and there has been virtually no planting of sugar cane in the islands this year. The plantation interests have fathered a measure for the importation of 15,000 Chinese coolies, and these planters are a unit in declaring that the only relief in sight is 'through Congress to approve this step.' 'Although this year's sugar yield is nearly as large as that of last year, much of it is going to waste in the fields through lack of labor, while next season's crop will be so reduced, because of inability to plant this year, that 1923 will show a severe shortage in sugar in all the islands. Ordinarily, each year's crop of sugar cane is cut and crushed by the middle of October, but the last of this year's crop, if it is all harvested, will not be cut by the end of December. The only factor that will tend to speed up production, save this year's crop, and plant at least part of a crop for next year, is the importation of thousands of workmen who are accustomed to labor and life in tropical climates."

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## AUSTRALIAN LABOR GROUPS COMBINED

"One Big Union" and Australian Workers Organization Are One in Declaring for the Socialization of Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The struggle for industrial control between the Australian Workers Union and the One Big Union has ended dramatically, and as a result of the great Labor congress ever held in Australia the Labor movement politically and industrially takes on an entirely new phase. The conference is regarded as having been a triumph for the militant industrialists, for it declared that the objective of the Labor Party should be the socialization of industry, endorsed a One Big Union preamble and scheme of organization, and generally adopted a revolutionary program.

The result of the conference was unexpected. It will be remembered that some twelve months ago it was stated in The Christian Science Monitor that efforts were being made to bring about an understanding between the industrial and political wings of the Labor movement. Realizing that under the lead of Mr. Baddeley and Mr. Willis, the revolutionary leaders of the coal miners, and others, sections of the industrial movement were gradually drifting away from the official party, the executive of the Australian Labor Party determined to summon what was known as the All-Australian Union Conference, to see if these differences could not be bridged. They have been bridged surely enough, but not in the manner that some of the parliamentary leaders expected.

The conference took place recently in the council chamber of the Melbourne Trades Hall, supposed to be one of the finest Labor legislative chambers in the world. The scene was sufficiently striking. There were 230 delegates, and practically every man of note in the Australian industrial world was present. A notable absentee was T. Walsh, the anti-political leader of the Seamen's Union.

### Survey of the Delegates

Mr. Baddeley and Mr. Willis were regarded as the leaders of the militants, and they sat together when the conference opened, watching developments with grim intentness. Further down sat the leaders of the once all-powerful Australian Workers Union, against which the One Big Union leaders have struggled so hard and so long.

On the opposite side of the chamber, side by side, sat J. S. Garden, secretary of the New South Wales Trades and Labor Council, and a foremost protagonist of the One Big Union and a non-believer in political action, with M. P. Conisidine, the revolutionary representative in Parliament of the Broken Hill miners. E. J. Holloway, who is universally recognized as one of the ablest men in the Labor movement, occupied the chair, and when the conference opened he seemed apprehensive. Another notable figure was H. E. Holland, the leader of the New Zealand Labor Party, and formerly a prominent industrial leader of the extreme wing in Australia. It was on his initiative that the Australian and New Zealand Labor movements were linked up by conference and it was he who prompted a motion which was carried protesting against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

After the preliminaries had been disposed of, the conference proceeded to discuss a proposal that the objective of the Labor Party should be the socialization of industry. It was generally thought that it would be upon this item that the warring factions of the movement would come to grips. To everybody's astonishment, the conference was practically unanimous in adopting the new objective, and from that moment onward a complete and easy victory for the militants was assured.

True, J. Barnes, the acting general secretary of the Australian Workers Union and for 20 years one of its most prominent figures, declared that a somewhat similar objective had been on the platform of the party for years, and he urged them to get down to questions of organization and the establishment of a daily newspaper rather than to discuss theories. The leaders of the extreme or left wing, however, made no attempt to disguise their glee at the adoption of the objective.

### Political Action Needed

Some discussions took place on the question of political action, and Mr. Garden desired a motion stating that political action was only to be used to demonstrate its ineffectiveness under the capitalist system; but the feeling of the conference was that both the industrial and political wings were essential, and this was the understanding arrived at. A scheme was drawn up for taking control of the country's finance, a mandate being practically given to the official Labor Party that as soon as they obtained power their first action should be to take charge of the banks and nationalize credit.

Mr. Willis claimed that the whole of the capitalist system was based on control of finance, and that to obtain control of industry the first essential was to obtain control of the finances of the country. J. Kean, the president of the Victorian branch of the Australian Labor Party, who has been prominent both in the industrial and political movements, declared that these proposals were the key to the whole situation for by means of them they could spike the guns of the capitalist class.

A plan of industrial organization on the lines of the One Big Union was accepted, as was the preamble adopted

by the One Big Union organization some time ago. This preamble follows closely the preamble of the American I. W. W., commending with the declaration that a class war exists and maintaining that this must continue until the present system is overthrown and the workers take control of industry. It is proposed under the new scheme that all the unions shall be banded into one organization. This means practically an amalgamation between the Australian Workers Union and the One Big Union.

There was considerable discussion on the defense question, and here wide differences of opinion were revealed. There were those who, like Mr. Conisidine, maintained that an armed proletariat was essential to bring about the revolution and to maintain it when it occurred, while there were others who were completely opposed to military training of any sort.

### Seeking World Peace

Eventually a motion was agreed to in favor of the settlement of all such disputes by international arbitration. The resolution was as follows:

"(1) That this congress, representing 700,000 trades unionists, holding that the settlement of international disputes by warfare is barbarous, and responsible for the inflicting of untold suffering and misery on the people, not only of the belligerent countries, but of the whole world, declares in favor of the settlement of all such disputes by international arbitration, and further recommends the workers in all countries to form councils of action; and as the Pacific is likely to be made the cockpit of the next great war, the council of action elected by congress be instructed to get into communication with Labor organizations generally, and particularly with those in countries bordering on the Pacific, for the purpose of preventing future wars."

"(2) This congress, believing that the operations of the Defense Act re 70 days' training of compulsory trainees are unduly harsh and morally degrading, enters an emphatic protest, and calls upon the Administration immediately to cancel same."

The congress appointed what is to be known as a Council of Action, consisting of 12 members elected from the conference, and in future this council will be the real governing power of the Australian industrial movement. The executive of the Australian Labor Party is to meet shortly to discuss the recommendations from the congress and it is likely that the proposals will be adopted with little alteration. Thus the Australian Labor Party will face the elections at the next federal elections under new guidance and with a straight-out socialist objective. Today the political leaders are wondering what the future holds in store for them, while the militant industrialists are rejoicing at their victory and at what they term the consolidation of the industrial movement.

Mr. Holloway, at the conclusion of the congress, expressed himself as delighted at the result and he declared that the workers had really for the first time in Australia truly adopted the slogan of Karl Marx: "Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to win."

## GERMAN AGITATION IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—"Rude Pravo," the Communist's organ in Tzecho-Slovakia, confirms the statements recently published by "Vorwärts" regarding the existence of a secret organization among the Germans in Bohemia. The Tzech paper substantiates its allegations by means of trustworthy documents. It is evident that the headquarters of the pan-German organization in Tzecho-Slovakia are at Liberec (Reichenberg). The central committee, by way of Görlitz, Breslau and Berlin, is in permanent contact with the "Orgesch" society, whose objects are furthered in Tzecho-Slovakia by secret branch unions.

In this connection it may be mentioned that some time ago Dr. Klouda produced documents in the Tzecho-Slovak Senate showing that the Tzecho-Slovak branch of the Union of Democratic Control had been conspiring with the Prussian Junker organizations and the Bavarian reactionary "Orgesch" societies against the democratic institutions both in Tzecho-Slovakia and Germany. Upon the strength of these documents, the Tzecho-Slovak Government decided to dissolve the Tzecho-Slovak branch of the Union of Democratic Control.

### SOUTH AFRICAN MAIL CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Sir Thomas Watt recently stated in the House of Assembly on the question of the present ocean mail contract that as far as he could make out the government is not likely in the immediate future to give notice to the contractors, because it is doubtful whether as favorable a mail contract could be made today as 12 years ago. The annual payment to the shipping company is £150,000, but of that the British Post Office pays the greater portion, the average cost to South Africa per annum since the contract was entered into being £26,634. "With regard to mails going to Australia," he said, "we take advantage of passing ships and pay them according to weight for carrying mails."

### NATAL'S COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

DURBAN, Natal.—The output of Natal coal has risen from 25,000 tons to the value of £12,800 in 1920 to 2,965,700 tons to the value of £2,052,801 in 1920. The government in 1920 made a profit of £280,000 on the Natal coal traffic, and the industry provides regular employment for 900 whites and 18,000 colored workers.

## NEW PARTY LINES IN BRITAIN LIKELY

Discussion Following Address of Lord Robert Cecil Said to Foreshadow Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—Lord Robert Cecil's address to the Union Society of London University on "The Future Relations of Political Parties" has stimulated discussion as to probable party developments in the near future. The one certainty is that at no distant date there will be considerable and possibly dramatic changes in the political situation. The days of the Coalition seem to be numbered. There is apparently little earnestness in the present House of Commons. The majority of the members register the decisions of the Cabinet apparently with cynical indifference, feeling that it now matters little what happens at St. Stephen's before the general election.

It is curious that while the moderate views expounded by Lord Robert Cecil are almost certainly shared by a majority of the people of the country, the political party—namely, the Liberal Party, historically associated with such an attitude to national and international affairs—is now in organization and membership the weakest of the three main political groups, though Liberal sentiment, active or latent, was probably never stronger than it is today. The National Liberal Club and similar clubs and local organizations throughout the country, though divided, are predominantly anti-Coalitionist, yet in most by-elections the Independent-Liberals make a very poor show.

### Strong Leadership Lacking

What the Liberal Party has lacked and still lacks is strong leadership. Mr. Asquith is a real statesman, but has few popular gifts. He is clearly not at his best in Opposition, nor is he considered sufficiently aggressive or relentless to make a good party leader. After his defeat, Lord Northcliffe was mainly instrumental toward the influence of The Times and his other newspapers in bringing Mr. Asquith back to the House of Commons: it is the simple truth that, while no politician is more generally and deeply respected than the former Prime Minister, he has since his return to the political arena not fulfilled expectations or made the most of his opportunities.

In these circumstances both party wire-pullers and, more important still, a great mass of nonpartisan people of moderate views have been casting about for the so-called needed leader and considering possible political combinations. Recent efforts toward the reunion of Coalition and Independent-Liberals have so far met with little success, though they may bear fruit later. The increasing power of the Unionist or Conservative element in the Coalition and its growing opposition to Liberal measures are making very uncomfortable Coalition Liberals who have not altogether forsaken their political faith; but there is little possibility of their uniting with the Independent Liberals until they separate themselves from their present associates.

### A Possible Combination

One obvious possible combination is being freely canvassed—namely that of the Independent Conservatives, the Independent Liberals, and the moderate Laborists. Growing numbers of people are tired of opportunism, insincerity, place-hunting and classing to office. Any individual or group that represents the opposite of these things is listened to eagerly, and with respect and hope. Such men are Lord Robert and Lord Hugh Cecil. The former particularly is voicing the aspirations and ideals of people of good will in all parties, and for some time past he has been urged on all sides to become the leader of a new party or combination that will embody and express the best elements in the life of the nation.

By an unexpected development a Conservative and a churchman has become the champion of the kind of causes and movements with which Nonconformists have been historically identified. Today in any free church assembly no name is more loudly applauded than that of Lord Robert or Lord Hugh. Politically, Nonconformity, which in the past has been almost entirely Liberal, is now cleft in two parts, led by Sir William Robertson Nicoll, adhering to Mr. Lloyd George, and part, probably the larger portion, represented by such men as Principal Garvie, thoroughly disapproving of the continuance of the Coalition and disagreeing with most of its acts.

### Coalition Idea Not in Disfavor

In his recent pronouncement Lord Robert was careful to make it clear that he did not disapprove of a Coalition qua Coalition, and there is no doubt he is prepared to contemplate the possibility of taking a leading or at least an influential part in such a combination of Conservatives, Liberals, and Labor leaders as is mentioned above. He did much to clear the ground when, with his brother, he ranged himself in opposition to the government in the House of Commons, an attitude previously still held by his brother, the Marquess of Salisbury, in the House of Lords.

Lord Robert is, however, bound to proceed cautiously. Although he declined an invitation to address the Eighty Club, which exists for Liberal propaganda, and which apart from a small secession, has never swerved in its allegiance to Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert agreed to speak from a neutral platform—that of the London University Union—to an audience that was largely Liberal.

### New Party Hype Problem

The difficulties in the way of launching a new party and creating new

electoral machinery are colossal. As the Cecils have remarked, "Parties are born, not made." To the invitations that are reaching him and the pressure that is being brought to bear upon him, Lord Robert's simple answer in effect is: It is time enough to consider the question of leadership when a party is in existence. That reply does not, of course, cover the whole ground, and Lord Robert is aware of this.

Not a few of the people, whose primary concern is the welfare of their country and the peace of the world, are hoping that Lord Robert's seal for the League of Nations may bring him increasing influence in national and world affairs. While it is eminently undesirable that the League of Nations should become a party issue, it is obvious that any leader or party who puts it in the forefront of his program will make a powerful appeal to all that is highest and best in the community.

## AUSTRIAN FOREIGN TRADE INCREASED

Particularly in Exports Has the Country Shown a Great Improvement Over 1920 Figures

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Austria's foreign trade for the first three months of the current year shows a decided improvement over conditions a year ago. The imports in this period reached a total of 1,450,000 tons as compared with 1,140,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1920. Exports showed a much greater increase, having risen from 190,000 tons in 1920 to 380,000 this year. Thus whilst imports increased by 28 per cent exports were doubled, and though the exports were only about one-fourth of the imports nevertheless the general situation is greatly improved.

The only statistics so far available are in quantities or volume, but when the values are ascertained it is thought that the whole results will be even more favorable as most of the articles imported are of a lower value than the average exports.

### Fuel Imports Preponderant

Three-quarters of the whole imports consisted of coal and coke, 1,062,000 tons against 751,300 tons in 1920. Grain, rice, and flour come next in the list—135,000 tons, an increase of 23,000 tons. The increased activity in Austrian industry is manifested not only in the greater quantities of fuel imported but also in raw materials notably in cotton, wool, hemp, jute, skins and hides, tanning materials, rubber, leather, iron and raw metals. At the same time the imports of manufactured goods show a decrease.

In exports the greatest increase was shown in lumber, 124,000 tons; ores, 41,000 tons; and magnesite, 21,000 tons. The exports of manufactured products too show a very gratifying increase especially in cotton yarns, woolen goods, hats, umbrellas, paper products, rubber goods, shoes, furniture and other woodenware.

### Trade With Central Powers

The cement trade was excellent, exports being three times as great as in 1920, while the imports fell off very considerably. The iron trade also records a large increase in exports, especially in machinery and electrical equipment. Vehicles, varnishes, colors and soap were also exported in much larger quantities. In the chemical industries sulphate of copper was the chief article exported.

Of the total imports some 55 per cent came from Germany, 25 per cent from Tzecho-Slovakia, and only 20 per cent from all the other neighboring states. In exports Italy was the best customer of Austria, taking 23 per cent; Tzecho-Slovakia was a close second with 22 per cent, and then followed Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Jugo-Slavia, and Poland.

## GERMAN PRIDE IN SCAPA FLOW "FEAT"

Admiral von Reuter, Instigator of Sinking of German Vessels, Assumes Defiant Attitude in His New Publication

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The most interesting book of German war reminiscences since the publications of those of General von Ludendorff is certainly that just published here called "Scapa Flow, the Grave of the German Fleet," from the pen of Admiral von Reuter, who, it need hardly be recalled, ordered the sinking of the fleet in question. The mentality behind the book is more interesting than the narrative itself, interesting and informing as that is.

Admiral von Reuter remains thoroughly unrepentant. "Yes," he says in effect, "I sank the interned German fleet in the harbor of Scapa Flow and I am proud of the fact. Every British officer in my position would have done precisely what I did."

The one ambition which the admiral now seems to possess is to witness the rebuilding of the new German fleet. Significant is the concluding sentence in the book referred to: "We realized that the sinking of the fleet was but one part of our duty. The other and more important part of our duty is the reconstruction of the fleet. It is impossible to foresee whether we shall witness the first spring days of the third German fleet. Our duty will be done, however, if we keep alive the high spirit of the second German fleet, that young, vigorous, dominating navy which turned into a lie the century old proverb, 'Britannia rules the waves.' May God protect the third German fleet."

### "Bolshevism" Cry Raised

Admiral von Reuter does not add very much that is new to the facts already known of the plot to sink the interned fleet. Two points of historical value, however, which he makes plain deserve recording, namely, that the British Admiralty, owing to their readiness to send back to Germany the less docile elements among the German seamen, unconsciously furthered the admiral's scheme, and secondly that the plot was hatched by the officers only, without the knowledge of the crews. Had the British Admiralty not fallen into the trap which Admiral von Reuter clearly set for them it is probable that the German fleet would not now lie at the bottom of the sea. The crews shared the revolutionary fervor which characterized the navy before and after the revolution, and most of them when they reached Scapa Flow were little sympathetic toward "patriotic" enterprises of the nature of that contemplated by the commanding admiral. Admiral von Reuter at once saw that unless he could get rid of the Socialist and democratic members of his crew the plot could not succeed.

How get rid of them? Such was the question which he doubtless asked himself. The answer seems to have been the following: "Frighten the British Admiralty into sending the extremists home." The admiral accordingly raised the cry of "Bolshevism," informed the British authorities that the Reds among his crew were highly dangerous, that his authority was being undermined, and that resolute action was needed. The British Admiralty, as indicated, fell into the German admiral's trap and all the so-called extremists were shipped home, with the result that, as Admiral von Reuter himself frankly admits, only reliable, reactionary, disciplined sailors remained when he decided to put into effect his long and carefully contemplated plot.

### Reproof Lightly Taken

But even those thoroughly reliable, "patriotic" crews, the admiral and his fellow officers felt, could not be trusted. "I felt," he said, "that the

crews could not be entirely counted on to keep secret the proposed sinking." The consequence was that apart from two sailors who became aware of the projected plot and asked to be sent back to Germany rather than assist at the spectacle of the sinking fleet, the crews were kept in ignorance of it until almost an hour before the order to sink was given. The guilt for the sinking or the glory—everything depends on the point of view—rests with Admiral von Reuter and his fellow officers exclusively.

The least agreeable section of Admiral von Reuter's book deals with the sequel in the form of a solemn rebuke which he received from the British admiral in command to the sinking of the fleet. Now, as then, the German admiral maintains his attitude of defiance bordering on insolence. After reproducing in full the text of Admiral Fremantle's speech of reproof, Admiral von Reuter comments:

"During his speech all I could do was to shake my head. I had the impression the speech was intended for the reporter of The Times, who was present. The speech, delivered as it was under surroundings of military pomp, was naturally intended to represent a state action. The English revel in such spectacles, which are not the taste of the more cultivated German."

The whole setting of the rebuke suggested a film. I replied in German: "I do not agree with the point of view expressed in your speech. I accept complete responsibility for my action. I am convinced that in similar circumstances every British officer would have done likewise."

### CONTROVERSY WITH MR. GHANDI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Bepin Chandra Pal, a veteran agitator who was president of the National Congress and whose activities extend back to the Victorian era, has lately left the Nationalist Party and has conducted an earnest controversy with Mr. Ghandi as to the wisdom of the latter's methods and as to his autocracy on occasions. In his journal, Young India, Mr. Ghandi, after reiterating the circumstances of his interview with Lord Reading, averred that there was as yet no question of varying degrees of compromise in the attainment of "Swaraj." The thing was, he said, impossible until the wrongs of the Punjab and the Khitral grievances had been redressed. Mr. Pal's theories as to entering into negotiations with the British to effect some compromise were therefore beside the mark.

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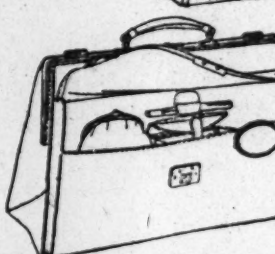
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Colored enamel Thermos jug, quart size. \$11.50  
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Entirely new, for overnight use. Suitcase for wearing apparel; extension pockets for papers, documents, etc. Tan or black grained hide, strap fastening, strong lock and top handle. When closed measures 16x11x4 in. Unfitted (including tax). \$47.00  
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## WOOL INDUSTRY AS A STATE MONOPOLY

British Labor Endeavors to Put Bill Through House of Commons Providing for Gradual Absorption of Textile Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRADFORD, England.—It was common knowledge in the wool textile industry that during and immediately after the war the Labor Party made a strong effort to induce the government to retain control of the trade. State control was deemed imperative in the national interests during hostilities in order that adequate supplies of wool should be guaranteed for military purposes, but from the beginning of the control scheme the government constantly asserted that they would restore the liberty of the individual as soon as circumstances would permit. That promise was kept, and state control was ultimately removed—much to the relief of members of the trade.

The Labor Party, however, is still straining every point to force nationalization upon the industry, and the inside knowledge which many of their members obtained during the war, through serving on many government committees, is being used to further their claims that the nation as a whole would benefit by the state assuming complete control and confiscating private businesses. A committee representing the Parliamentary Labor Party, the Trade Union Congress, the Co-operative Union, and the Triple Industrial Alliance is engaged in formulating a scheme on these lines, and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has been permitted to see their preliminary report. After explaining the system on which the industry is at present organized, the committee proceed to outline their proposals.

### Following War-Time Lines

The principal raw material for the woolen industry will, they explain, come under the control of and be purchased by the State. Government buyers will enter the world's markets and purchase such wool as may be required. Private trading in wool would be prohibited, and importation into this country, except on government account, forbidden. The State would arrange transport, freight, storage, and distribution, and in this respect the scheme would follow closely that in operation during the war.

It is pointed out that the first stage in the production of worsted fabrics is topmaking. The committee states that the topmaker is primarily a merchant speculator, and he must perforce disappear. The coloring section is already partly unified, about half the comb in the country being owned by Woolcombers, Ltd., and the bulk of the other half is in the hands of a single firm in Bradford. It is suggested, therefore, that the combing industry should be taken over at the outset by the State.

The scheme provides for the nationalization of sorting, combing, carbonizing, and shoddy manufacture, but it is not proposed to nationalize firms who carry on any of these processes in conjunction with other processes which are not, for the time being, to be nationalized. As regards worsted spinning and manufacturing, woolen spinning and manufacturing, finishing and ancillary processes, hosiery manufacture, and blanket and flannel manufacture, it is suggested that they should, in the first instance, come under public control, and that the plant and equipment should be acquired by the method explained below. It is not intended that the scheme shall be applied to the dyeing industry.

### Gradual State Monopoly

The proposal is that while certain branches should be taken over at the outset, the State would take power to acquire the whole industry but would not exercise that power to the full immediately. Power would be taken to control the profits in those sections not publicly owned, and to institute costs records, while the State would also be empowered to close, after due notice, works which were not adequately equipped. It is significant, however, that the scheme provides that the mills owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society are to be excluded, though they would be provided with raw material by the State.

It is proposed that the State shall provide wool at fixed prices. A further proposal is that a flat rate of return on capital should be fixed for each section of the industry; that individual firms should be entitled to an efficiency bonus; and that the remaining profits should accrue to the State. These profits would go to a fund to be used for the acquisition of businesses. The committee suggests that the "orsted industry should first be acquired, starting with spinners, and that the woolen trade should then be taken over."

### New Prospective Ministry

Under this scheme, the committee points out, it would be necessary to set up a Ministry of Wool and Textiles, and arrangements would be made for the manufacture of standard cloth to be sold at standard prices. The committee concludes: "Under the proposals we have outlined we believe the community would gain substantially. Certain immediate profits would be eliminated, which would reduce the price of the finished product. The publication of facts as to costs and regular discussion with representatives of consumers would minimize 'profiteering.' The production of standard cloths would be a further gain to the consumer."

It need hardly be said that these proposals have met with nothing but

good-humored contempt from members of the wool textile industry. It is obvious, they say, that the Labor committee has approached the whole question from the point of view of the working classes when they want to purchase clothes, and the whole scheme belongs to the "wildcat" category. No account is taken of the importance of the export trade in semi and fully-manufactured goods, and it is estimated that at least two-thirds of the production of the industry goes abroad in one form or another. Then, again, the government could only control the colonial wool markets, supposing they could gain the consent of the colonial authorities in such a matter, and it would leave South American wool free to the highest bidders. And if, as suggested, the manufacturers say, importation on private account was prohibited, the manufacturing industry of this country would have an important source of supply entirely cut off. Probably some attempt will be made to force the scheme upon the attention of Parliament, but the House of Commons as at present constituted will give it short shrift. At the same time, it is interesting as showing the trend of thought in organized Labor circles.

## PROMOTING NEW INDUSTRIES IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The exhibition of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry instituted with the object of promoting Egyptian trade, which was held at Cairo, proved well worth visiting. While Egypt is wholly agricultural to all intents and purposes in respect to external commerce, there are several local industries of considerable importance, as for instance the manufacture of sugar by the company which holds the monopoly, the pottery of Upper Egypt, especially the water jars of the white desert clay from Keneh, which are used everywhere throughout the country and the ornamental ware from Assiout, the silks of Cairo, Mehalla and Damietta in Lower Egypt, and Akhmim in Upper Egypt. Bedouin rugs from the Western Desert, carpets and shawls from Assiout, brass and silver ware from the Cairo bazaars, soap, cement, paper, leather work and furniture both Arabesque and European of excellent workmanship. These and other minor industries were fairly well represented at the exhibition, and in view of the fact that it was the first held by the new department, it is certain that the utility of such exhibitions will soon become more apparent. Undoubtedly they show that the Egyptian artisan can turn out most excellent work.

A new industry which may reach important development is the production of fiber, rope and string from sisal, or aloë, hemp and flax. An interesting experiment is being made by a European company on a stretch of desert near the Nubaria Canal on the west of the Delta for the commercial growing of sisal. About 1000 acres are now planted, a factory with the latest American machinery installed and attached to it a rope and string factory. The fiber produced is said to be of superior quality. Whether it can be successfully grown commercially in Egypt is yet to be seen.

A factor which, so far, has handicapped the development of local industries on a large scale is the cost of power. With no water power available except a few hundred horsepower in the Fayoum Province and that of the Assouan Reservoir, which is more than 600 miles distant from Cairo and is so far totally unutilized, Egypt is forced to use imported coal or oil for supplying its needs. As regards oil in late years, especially during the war, very extensive developments have taken place under the active instigation of the government, and by such means the fuel problem which at one time looked alarmingly difficult was satisfactorily met. So far the oil production has not been sufficient to meet the country's present requirements, much less to develop new industries, but a special oil research department has recently been organized with a view to prospecting very thoroughly Egypt's resources and to give every encouragement—without, however, granting promiscuous concessions—to companies which are willing to undertake such work on sound lines.

During the war experiments were conducted by the Ministry of Public Works for utilizing vegetable matter in the suction gas engine plant. While a certain amount of progress was made, no producer has yet been evolved which will eliminate from the gas, the large quantities of tar found in cotton stalks and other local vegetable fuels, a difficulty which has stopped the general utilization of this source of cheap power. Doubtless, the subject of power development will be studied by the new bureau and in this connection the problem of utilizing the wind, which goes pouring up the Nile Valley for 300 or more days per annum, may well be worth its serious consideration. It is not intended, however, to restrict the scope of the bureau to industries as the encouragement of trade figures largely on its program. With this object in view the bureau has lately issued a note offering every possible assistance and advice to Egyptian traders. It is hoped that by such means considerable progress, especially among the natives, may be realized in order that the country's attention may be devoted to other paying industries than that of cotton production.

### BANKERS TO GIVE LECTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — At

a meeting of the educational committee of the South Dakota State Bankers Association plans were made for a

course of special lectures in the high schools of the State. These lectures

will be given by various bankers in the towns where the schools are located.

## INDIA AND TURMOIL IN THE NEAR EAST

British Manifestations Against Turkish Aggression Caused Repercussion in Indian Politics

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The All brothers have not done what it was hoped that they would do, and that is to maintain silence after their apology published last week. Addressing an audience at Guzera, Muhammad Ali replied to the Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club. He explained that he and his brother apologized not from fear but to please their friends; no apology was really due from them, but from the government which had never apologized for the Jallianwala Bagh and the Crawling Lane incidents. He denied that any of his speeches had contained incitements to violence, which is of course taken to be prevarication if words have any grammatical meaning at all.

Neither he nor his friends would dream of bargaining with the government and giving an undertaking not to do this or that in return for a guarantee against prosecution. They affirmed in the strongest manner their alliance with Mr. Gandhi and their belief in non-violent non-cooperation so long as they were associated with him, and they were confident that non-violence would win "swaraj" within the year. They thought—and this was the most satisfactory section of his speech—that it was most deplorable and despicable to sail under false colors and to use non-violence as a cloak for preparing violence. Unlike Mr. Gandhi, he did believe in the use of force in self-defense or in the interests of their faith, or if a "Jehad" were proclaimed.

If he has not lost, Muhammad Ali certainly has not gained in prestige by this speech, and it is held in all but extremist circles that it would have been better to have attempted to assist those who are now awaiting trial for various offenses than to have adopted this mixture of bluster and apology.

### Placating the Muhammadans

The Khilafat question, in which the brothers are specially interested, is likely soon to come up in a more acute form in consequence of the fanatical extremism displayed by the Angora Government in Asia Minor. The British Government has done everything possible to placate the sentiments of the Muhammadan subjects. The Turkish Government, which was one of the worst tyrannies ever seen on this planet, deliberately entered the war on the side of Germany and was not entitled to any consideration whatsoever. But in consequence of the agitation which sprang up in India, partly genuine, partly artificial, and recognizing that it was Indian and largely Muhammadan troops who had routed the Turkish armies and because of the very powerful advocacy of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford and the Government of India, the Home Government exerted itself successfully to secure modification of the Treaty of Secres.

### Espionage Charged

These events were bound to have a repercussion on Indian politics. The Angora Extremists recently executed an Indian Muhammadan on a fictitious charge of espionage, when he was in point of fact endeavoring unofficially to negotiate an agreement between British and Kemal Pasha. The All brothers are irreconcilable on this question; nothing will content them but the restoration to the Sultan of all his dominions, with the possible exception of Egypt.

But if the All brothers are irreconcilable, other noted Muhammadan leaders in this country, some of them reputedly Extremists, have borne testimony to the fact that the British Government did all in its power to mitigate the terms of peace for Turkey. Hasan Imam, member of a recent delegation, says: "Mr. Montagu fought as few would have fought for the cause. I am personally satisfied of the absolute sincerity of the action of the Secretary of State and of the Indian Government, and if the Indian demands are not conceded it will not be through any fault of theirs." No, the fault will lie with Kemal Pasha and his Bolshevik friends in Moscow.

In no city in the world do extreme natural beauty and hideous slums, squalor, and overcrowding mingle in greater confusion than in Bombay and the fact has long been the despair of reformers, who under the vigorous leadership of Sir George Lloyd, the Governor, are now earnestly tackling the problem. The Back Bay is the greatest project of reclamation; but so big is the scheme that the sea wall, which will be the outer front of the reclaimed area, will not be completed for four years. Electric power and the water supply are to be vastly improved; a civil aerodrome constructed, and most important of all a start made toward the construction of houses for the working classes and toward the provision of better office and warehouse accommodation.

## POLAND'S ECONOMIC POSITION IMPROVES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The recent fall of the Polish mark, which recently took place with alarming rapidity, has created much consternation in the country. Many reasons are adduced in explanation of the fact, which is all the more astonishing because in reality the economic position of Poland as regards production has greatly improved.

The development of agriculture, industry, and commerce clearly shows

that the work of the community is more productive and that it is rising and not falling. All the more energetically therefore should the nation fight the hostile and undermining powers of speculation which are in a large measure guilty of the present unsatisfactory state of Poland's finances. One of the causes is said to be the fact that Germany is preparing to pay a debt of 1,000,000,000 marks in gold on August 31 to France.

Already on the occasion of the first rate the course of the dollar went up immensely, by which the weaker values went down. Even English pounds were weaker. At the present moment

the Germans are getting rid of all their weaker values in buying up dollars and as they have a huge store of Polish marks which they bought up in order to create an artificial lowering of the Polish value, they have thrown them now on the market and in this way they have caused the fall in the value of the Polish mark. This has occasioned the immediate deplorable state of the Polish money exchange and has created the situation that Poland, the ally of France, is taking part, through its losses, in paying the German compensation to France.

It is a hopeful sign that the Polish

value has gone up rapidly, jumping from 9000 marks for an English pound sterling to 5800. It is hoped that this improvement will continue, the more so since the Minister of Finance has spoken most emphatically in the Diet of the need of energetic measures, among which are included a compulsory interior loan, and a very strict prohibition of all imports except those of the strictest necessity. The limitation of imports is easier now that the results of the new harvest promise extremely well and there is a prevailing hope that the country will be able to feed itself in the coming year

## INVITATION TO DR. SUN YAT SEN URGED

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—A petition has been forwarded to President Harding by the Connecticut branch of the Chinese Nationalist Party, asking that the invitation to the disarmament conference be withdrawn from the "reactionary" Chinese Government at Peking and be sent instead to "the constitutional government of which Dr. Sun Yat Sen is the President." Copies of the petition also went to Secretary Hughes, Senator Lodge and Speaker Gillette.

# B. Altman & Co.

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## Reversible Velour Portieres

(8 feet long, finished)

at the exceptionally low price of \$29.00 per pair

These Portieres (made in the workrooms of B. Altman & Co.) are of particularly fine quality and workmanship; and are in the colors and color combinations most in demand for Autumn furnishings.

There will also be on Special Sale

## A Limited Number of

## Hand-painted Screens

(3 panels; 5 feet 8 inches high)

made of textile leather, decorated in artistic designs that include landscapes

at \$15.00, 18.00, 24.00 to 44.00

These are one-half the regular prices.

### For Monday

## Fine Lace Draperies

(imported)

Hand-made Filet Lace Panels

\$9.00, 13.50, 16.00 to 150.00 each

Hand-made Filet Lace Bedspreads

\$22.00, 45.00, 78.00 to 125.00 each

Hand-made Arabian Lace Curtains

\$22.00, 27.50, 33.00 to 95.00 pair

Considering the qualities, all of these prices are astonishingly low

(Departments on Fourth Floor)

### For Monday

## An Extraordinary Sale of 50-inch All-silk

## Drapery Taffeta

(plain and striped)

at \$3.15 per yard

This figure is less than one-half the prevailing price for similar fabrics.

(Decorative Fabrics section, Fourth Floor)

### For Monday

10,000 Yards of

## All-silk Crepe de Chine

(choice heavy quality, 40 inches wide)

in forty of the shades in demand for the Autumn season, including flesh-tone and the new French orchid; as well as white and black

at the remarkably low price of

\$1.95 per yard

### For Monday

## Woolen Fabrics

in lengths suitable for all requirements of dress

have been marked at clearance prices, to make room for incoming assortments.

All of the fabrics are from the regular stock and include attractive plaid and check suitings, tweeds, homespuns, velour and embroidered materials, in desirable colors and black.

(Departments on First Floor)

# The August Sale of Oriental Rugs

will offer for the current week

## CHOICE RUGS in room sizes (9x12 to 13x16 feet)

at \$390.00 to 590.00

The sizes quoted apply to each price

(Fifth Floor)







COMMONWEALTH AS  
A BUILDER OF SHIPS

Australia, With Full Resources at Her Command, Launches a New Industry in Connection With Her Line of Steamships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—To start a new industry in a new country involves by the very nature of the task many difficulties and problems in its initial stages. Shipbuilding is undoubtedly the most ambitious and exacting trade to inaugurate. In a new country all the drawbacks are emphasized, and it must be a bold man and one with vision who would venture on such a proposition. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, is such a man, and he has successfully launched the great enterprise known as the Commonwealth Government Line of Steamers. The hallmark of the industrial independence of a country is its ability to build and manage ocean-going steamers in competition with the rest of the world, and this hallmark Australia has now well earned.

A certain amount of shipbuilding had already been done before the Hughes Ministry started its scheme. Wooden ships, though not of great tonnage, had been built in the various states from quite an early period in their history. After Cockatoo Island Dockyard had been taken over from the New South Wales Government by the Commonwealth in 1913, several naval vessels were constructed there, but nowhere in Australia had large ships for the mercantile marine been attempted.

## Labor's Aid Secured

The first step taken was to hold a shipbuilding conference during June and July, 1917, between the Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Cooke, the Minister for the Navy, and representatives of the New South Wales, Victorian and South Australian Labor organizations interested in the proposal. The conference was for the purpose of drawing up conditions upon which the government was prepared at once to establish the industry. The government demanded guarantees regarding continuity of labor, dilution of labor, and the adoption of piece work under certain conditions. It was clearly laid down that unless these terms were accepted the scheme would be dropped. The conditions were agreed to, and the arrangement was to last until the end of the war and for one year after the government, in its turn, guaranteeing the complete restoration of all union rights when the plan terminated.

Originally contracts were made in Australia for the construction of 20 steel ships and two wooden barquentines. The rates were to be between \$22 and \$23 per ton, the standard to be set by the government yard at Williamstown. It was at first intended to build 24 wooden barquentines varying between 3500 and 3600 tons each, but the two mentioned were the only ones to materialize. Even this number has shown that large wooden ships can be built of Australian timber by Australian workmen, but neither the contractor nor the workmen seemed to have much interest in their undertaking and the authorities had no hesitation in concluding that there was nothing in the experiment to justify any attempt to develop it.

## Ships Not All Australian

The ships of the line were not by any means all built in Australia, and the Prime Minister entered into various contracts with British and American shipbuilders. Two contracts were made with the United States and a like number with English firms. The details of these arrangements were as follows:

It was settled with the Sloan Shipbuilding Corporation of Olympia, Washington, to construct four first-class wooden motor ships of 3200 tons dead weight capacity, at a cost of \$2,000,000. These ships were duly completed and delivered. The other American contract was with the Patterson MacDonald Shipbuilding Company of Seattle, Washington, for 10 first-class wooden steamers of 4300 tons dead weight capacity each, for \$5,000,000. The contract was later altered to five steamers and five motor ships and the price increased to \$5,000,000. The British contracts at the beginning were with Vickers, Ltd., for three steel steamers of 12,500 tons each, and with Beardmore, Ltd., for two similar ships.

Apart from these ships the initial fleet of the line was constructed in Australia and, with the ability which the country has shown to construct ocean-going steamers, there is good reason to suppose that Commonwealth shipbuilders should obtain a share of the shipbuilding trade of the world. It now becomes a question of price and Australia is not quite outclassed in this respect. In the leading shipbuilding countries of the world the wages in the iron and steel industry, in engineering, and in shipbuilding, are as high as in Australia. The drawback is that in the Commonwealth, the production per man is not so high as it is in England and in America. This is a matter for improvement by both managers and men if the industry is to be developed to its fullest capacity.

Rich in Materials  
Concerning shipbuilding materials Australia should be able very soon to hold her own, as she has an abundance of coal and also iron ore of the very highest quality, easily accessible and readily convertible into high-class iron and steel. These products are already being exported and, in fact, steel was produced in Australia prior to the war. The Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited, have decided upon a considerable extension of their works and plant, including a mill for rolling large shipbuilding

plates, which hitherto have had to be obtained abroad.

A joint committee upon public accounts, dealing with the Commonwealth shipbuilding, has made some pertinent remarks as to what should be done if the enterprise is successfully to be developed. In regard to the government line it is stated that if the government intends to remain in the industry it is absolutely necessary that it shall be run upon ordinary business conditions, free from political interference and from such official control as is merely officious. Mr. Curchin, chief executive officer of the Commonwealth Ship Construction Branch, while admitting that he had a comparatively free hand, gave the committee to understand that as a government servant he found himself hampered and delayed in carrying out his work, and placed at a disadvantage generally as compared with his experience in private employment.

Another point referred to was the standardization of ships, and it was felt that the construction of different types should be avoided as far as possible. The standardization of construction would reduce cost and facilitate building. If variation is unavoidable, then each yard should be kept as much as possible to a particular type. Of all the dockyards, Welsh Island is the best adapted for the construction of large vessels.

Australia is on the threshold—nay, she has actually entered upon a great and inspiring industry, and if Labor be not unreasonable and the government not too officiously interfering, the shipbuilding trade may become to Australia what it has for centuries been to the mother country.

"WAR IN AIR" AT  
BRITISH PAGEANT

Hendon, England, Scene of Royal Air Force Pageant Attended by Enthusiastic Throngs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In spite of concurrent attractions of Henley and Wimbledon all roads seemed to lead to Hendon aerodrome for the recent great air pageant of the Royal Air Force. Airship R-33, which sailed majestically overhead like a silver fish in the bright sunshine, directed the main streams of traffic by wireless telephony, as these approached the vicinity of the aerodrome. Though both the railways and the omnibuses did their utmost to cope with the great concourse of people, thousands were compelled to finish their journey on foot. A striking feature of this year's pageant was the wide appeal it made to the general public, for, besides the private boxes and inclosures on the ground, the broad hillside commanding a splendid view of the aerodrome provided the enthusiasts from the East End and poorer districts of London with a free exhibition of the world's best feats in the air.

From the point of view of the spectators the day was excellent for flying, for the sun was never dazzling and the sky was often overcast with light clouds. An excellent program was arranged and each event was carried out on scheduled time. A handicap race between nine types of machines, covering in all 12 miles, opened the entertainment, and before the winners had returned, the propellers of the competing machines for the next event were already spinning. This item involved a combat between a Bristol fighter on the one side and two snipes on the other, the object being to illustrate the tactics in a fight between a two-seater and single-seater machines.

One of the most thrilling events was an attack by five single-seater machines on three large Handley Pages which were flying in formation on a bombing expedition. The first attack was a "head on" from above, resulting in one bombing machine being forced to land, under control, but apparently on fire. As a result of the rapid "pop, pop, pop" of machine guns attacking from the rear, a second "bomber" met a similar end, the illusion being splendidly carried out. From a trap door in the third machine, a parachutist descended. For some distance he fell by means of one parachute; then throwing this away he opened a second, and after a further descent he exchanged this for a third with which he landed quite steadily on the ground.

One of the most delightful spectacles to witness was the formation—flying and drill in the air by nine Bristol fighters. As a contrast to this and one provoking considerable amusement was an item entitled "crazy" flying. The scarlet machine in this event was rarely 50 feet from the ground and often much less, but its clever and ridiculous antics kept the interest of the crowd. In the next event a "sausage" kite balloon was attacked by a Sopwith "snipe" escorted by a formation of "snipes." Again there was the rattle of machine guns, and the balloon burst into flames, the "observer"—a dummy—descending in a parachute.

The firing of a model village representing the headquarters of an enemy staff was perhaps the event looked forward to by most of the spectators. As the formation of the British bombing aeroplanes approached the scene of action a Klaxon horn sounded in the "village" and its "inhabitants" fled. Immediately these were clear, the formation descended and discharged its explosives. A second attack followed and the "village" disappeared in flames and smoke.

The remarkably rapid progress in aircraft and construction was plainly illustrated in this year's pageant. The old "pusher" type of machine used to sacrifice speed in order to obtain a good field of fire, while the more modern tractor attained its field of fire by maneuverability, depending largely on its speed and climb.

AIDING SETTLERS  
WITHIN THE EMPIRE

Cost of Passages to Be Borne Equally by Britain and Dominions, by Whom Advances to Settlers Will Be Collected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—One of the more important subjects for discussion by the imperial Cabinet which sat in London was emigration within the Empire. It is understood that the "Cabinet" gave general approval to the state-aided Empire Settlement Scheme drafted by the Colonial Office conference. The outline of the plan may be summarized as follows: The sum of £2,000,000 will be set aside each year to provide assisted passages from the United Kingdom to the dominions, and also to help the emigrants on arrival to settle on the land. The money, which will be supplied by the mother country, will form a fund from which advances to emigrants will be made and will rank with loans by the dominions' governments in so far as conditions of security and repayment are concerned. The actual cost of the assisted passages will be borne equally by Great Britain and the dominions by whom the advances made to settlers by the imperial government will be collected.

It is not intended that the new plan shall come into operation until the summer of 1922, or the beginning of 1923. The general question of migration was discussed in all its bearings prior to the imperial Cabinet at which the views of the dominions' prime ministers were ascertained. The House of Commons Emigration Committee, the British Imperial Council of Commerce, the British Parliamentary Labor Party and other organizations interested have all recently been exploring the needs and possibilities of migration within the Empire and a memorandum was prepared as a basis of discussion with the dominions' prime ministers.

## Priority to British

The main points of this memorandum were that it was important to give to the British race priority of opportunity in regard to land concessions in all British dominions. The second principal statement was that the existing trained agricultural population of Great Britain cannot be drawn upon for emigration without danger to British agriculture. The third point laid down that there should be organized training camps in Great Britain, with qualified instructors supplied by the dominions to train the surplus population in the conditions of rural life in the colonies; these camps to aim at being self-supporting; in the meanwhile to have maintenance training allowances paid in substitution for the unemployment wage.

The important points enumerated have received every attention and a statement of the considered policy of the Empire as a whole in regard to the question of migration is awaited with the keenest interest. During the war, and until quite recently, there was practical stagnation in big movements of population within the Empire. The reasons for this are obvious and the result is that the dominions have had to do without their usual exuberant increase of population and the mother country is suffering from a wave of unemployment accentuated by the long continued suspension of the usual outlet for her surplus people.

## Settlers of Right Type

In regard to the Commonwealth it may be said that a great and sustained influx of settlers of the right type is vital not only from the point of view of development, but more in regard to defense. Speaking on this point in Australia recently, H. S. Gullett, the Commonwealth Agent for Immigration, said that the weak spot in regard to the question was the lack of interest shown. In fact there was not only apathy but antagonism. If immigration was to be encouraged on a large scale, it must be made a non-party national subject. They needed to get their population up to 10,000,000, 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 people as soon as possible. Whether the country could carry 100,000,000 or 200,000,000 people was a moot point, but it could carry 20,000,000 as easily as it could five. The country had to take millions of immigrants for empty Australia was a strong temptation and other nations were challenging the right of a few millions selfishly to sit down and claim that great empty continent. If they did it now properly they could select their own people, but some day they might not be able to do that.

## Importance of Defense

The section of the Labor Party in Australia which opposes immigration on any scale rarely considers the defense aspect of the matter and apparently is under the impression that they will live forever in their "fool's paradise," relying always on the British Navy.

Mr. Percy Hunter, who is Director of Migration and Settlement for Australia in London, has had unrivaled experience in the subject and is more aware, perhaps, than anyone else of the vital need to Australia for increasing her population on a vast scale and with the least possible delay.

In connection with the general question, the opinion is held by many authorities on the subject that the British Government contemplates extending to civilians the policy now applicable only to former service men and women, under which free passages may be granted to themselves and their dependents, if they are acceptable to the country to which they intend to emigrate. There is no doubt that the dominions are at the present time in a position to obtain cheaply

the best type of emigrant that a similar opportunity has never been presented before and that it is not likely to arise in the future.

## Migration Held Up

The reasons for this state of affairs are threefold. In the first place, as stated before, migration has been held up for years and the fine type of Briton, who in the ordinary way, would long ere this have tried his fortunes in some far away sunny clime under the Union Jack, has now accumulated in the Old Country in his thousands and is waiting and eager to proceed abroad. The second reason is also, to a certain extent, the outcome of the war and that is general dissatisfaction with conditions at home and unemployment. The last reason is the practical one and that is the really generous help in the way of free passages which the imperial government is offering to former service men, women and their families with a probable extension of the scheme to civilians.

It is safe to say that such circumstances as have been enumerated above will never again occur together and it is for the dominions, deprived of men for long years, to grasp their advantage now and so help to people their vast lands and with men and women of the finest British stock.

## RATE REDUCTIONS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—First argument in a campaign to obtain reduction in railroad express rates between New York, Boston and Chicago and San Francisco, was prepared by the Traffic Managers Association of northern California, in conference with N. W. Hall, district freight manager of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Discussion of demurrage charges, which are considered too high, also was had, and managers of a majority of the larger retail stores in San Francisco, Alameda, Oakland, and Berkeley attended the conference, which is the first of several to be held with the freight managers of various railroads in an effort to bring about lower transcontinental express rates.

## IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
JERUSALEM, Palestine.—It is officially announced that 7725 immigrants arrived in Palestine between September, 1920, and April 30, 1921, the date of the suspension of immigration. Of the 7725 immigrants, 6164 landed in Jaffa and only 1049 in Haifa. A total of 512 immigrants arrived via Kantara or Beirut. The Palestinian Government has published a communication to the effect that 1500 Jewish immigrants are now en route for Palestine.

POTENTIAL TRADE  
MARKET IN INDIA

Federal Commissioner Reports That Industrial Development Has Been Largely Stimulated During Recent World War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Stimulated rather than retarded by the war, particularly as regards industrial development, India is one of the best potential markets for manufactured goods from the United States, asserted Charles C. Batchelder, trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. With a shift in India from purely agricultural production to considerable textile activity, he said, a market for machinery and mill supplies of various kinds has been created.

The British policy in India, Mr. Batchelder continued, has, with few exceptions, been that of the open door with no preferential rates on British goods. The motor car market for automobiles and trucks is practically controlled by the United States, he said, with iron, steel, electrical equipment and hardware are largely imported from America.

"Merchants of almost every nationality," Mr. Batchelder said, "prefer to sell goods of their own countries, both from motives of patriotism and because they are more familiar with them. The import trade of India for manufactured goods is largely in the hands of British merchants, although in Bombay an increasingly large share of the business is being carried on by Indian concerns of excellent financial standing, and whose business methods are modeled along British lines. They seem to have given excellent satisfaction to those who have trade with them."

## Little Credit Asked

"There is but little credit asked, as the custom is for goods to be paid for on receipt of the bill of lading, invoice and other documents."

"During the war a large share of the manufactured articles required in India were furnished by the United States and Japan. In the last year, however, British, German, Belgian and Swedish articles are arriving in increasing quantities. Some even are coming in from Czechoslovakia. In the Philippines, China and, to a

less extent, in Japan, trade with the United States is largely conducted through American-controlled concerns located in these countries, or through local branches of American business houses. In India, however, there are very few American-controlled houses except in general import business, although a few of our larger corporations are securing excellent results through Indian offices.

## Marketing Methods

"American methods of marketing, advertising and selling are practically unknown, and the old-fashioned plan of waiting for the buyer to come to the shop of the seller is still in vogue. Some American concerns have tried out American methods of pushing sales and stimulating desire to purchase new articles with astonishingly satisfactory results. Certain patented American articles, such as lanterns and egg beaters, are to be found in small bazaars all over India. American padlocks and hardware are found in every village and are even now being exported through the Khyber Pass to Central Asia."

Despite a prevailing commercial depression, which is confined in considerable measure to the ports, Mr. Batchelder said, Indian conditions are fundamentally sound. The present unfavorable rates of exchange have been an obstacle to trade, he said, but they are at the pre-war level and it is only a matter of time before there is a stable readjustment on this basis. While crop failures have reduced the purchasing power of India, he added, it is felt that war prosperity served to offset the loss in large measure.

## WAR FLEET AT SAN DIEGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California.—The most imposing fleet ever mobilized in an American Pacific port, totaling 118 warships and auxiliaries, rode at anchor in San Diego harbor recently. The line of hulls extended along Man-of-war row for more than five miles. The fleet represented a total construction cost of \$120,000,000 and the number of officers and men manning the ships was more than 14,000.

## BALTIMORE GRAIN ELEVATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Maryland.—It is the opinion of local grain exporters that the proposed erection of another huge grain elevator at Port Covington by the Western Maryland Railway will guarantee the future of Baltimore as one of the large grain exporting ports. The elevator will be a \$1,000,000 structure and it is believed that it will double the capacity of the railway for grain handling.

TEACHING ATTRACTS  
SOUTH DAKOTANS

More and More Young People Take Up Training Courses at State Normal Schools—Post-War Salary Raises Are Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—From data compiled by Prof. J. C. Lindberg, of the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen, South Dakota, it is made clear that South Dakota young people are increasingly attracted to the profession of teaching. Taking the six state institutions, the four normal schools at Aberdeen, Madison, Springfield and Spearfish, and the state college and the university, the gain over the summer school of last year is 66 per cent. In the six institutions named the total enrollment is 2541, or more than one-third of the total number of teachers in the State.

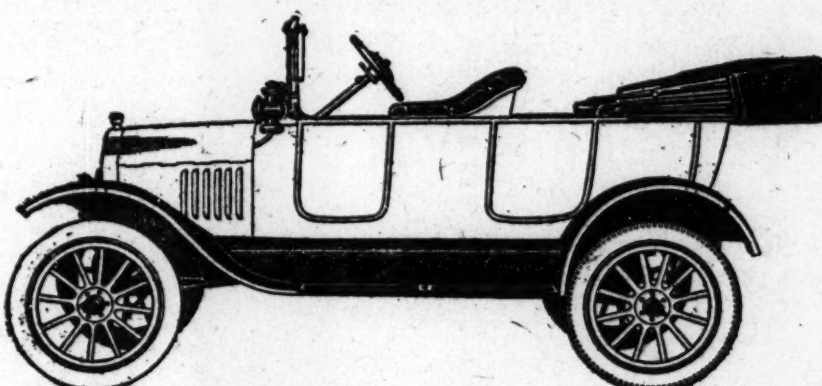
Several factors are responsible for this high percentage of increase, first, the post-war increase in salaries, which helps to make it possible for a teacher to earn a respectable living; second, the fact that the law calls for a certain amount of professional training before a prospective teacher may become a candidate for a certificate; third, the fact that all teachers are beginning to recognize the need and advisability of further professional training; fourth, financial stringency in other lines of work.

The investigation further shows that the Northern Normal leads all the other state institutions with an enrollment in the summer session of 998 students; Spearfish comes second, with 531. In the percentage of increase over last year's attendance, Madison Normal leads with 121 per cent. Aberdeen also leads in the number of counties represented in the enrollment, 63 to 67 in South Dakota; and also 15 in the number of outside states represented. Two foreign countries, Canada and Costa Rica, are also represented at Aberdeen.

## POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Postal savings deposits in the greater Boston postal district for July showed an increase of \$482,037, which is the second highest figure in the United States, Seattle, Washington, recording an increase of \$1,302,070.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MISS BROWNE TO MEET MRS. MALLORY

Former Defeats Mrs. S. V. Hitchens by 6-3, 6-0 in the Semi-Finals of the Women's Tennis Singles Yesterday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
FOREST HILLS, Long Island, New York—Miss M. K. Browne of Santa Monica, monopolized the early part of the afternoon in the United States women's lawn tennis championship on Friday, first winning her way into the final round of the singles and following by taking an easy victory with her partner, Mrs. L. R. Williams, New York, from Mrs. H. T. Eaton and Miss Edith Handy in the third round of the doubles.

In the opening of the singles, Mrs. S. V. Hitchens of Mexico City, a former California player, developed a low drive with a sharp cut, which Miss Browne found difficult, sending them into the net. But as soon as she learned to depend on straight returns, Miss Browne took game after game, mostly on placements, finally taking the set on a brilliant cross-court drive after she had sent two previous balls into the net. In the second set, Mrs. Hitchens in turn made many nets, while Miss Browne continued to win game after game until she captured the second set, 6-0, only one game going to deuce. Her play throughout caused great interest, as showing the same brilliant style which won her so many championships in the past. The point score and analysis follow:

First Set						
Miss Browne	....	4	2	4	4	4-32-6
Mrs. Hitchins	....	5	4	1	2	1-21-3
Second Set						
Miss Browne	.....	4	4	6	4-28-6	
Mrs. Hitchins	.....	1	2	2	0-11-0	
		N.	O.	P.	S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne	....	15	10	19	0	1
Mrs. Hitchins	....	16	23	6	0	0



## MUSIC

## The Last Stadium Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The last week of the fourth season of the Stadium concerts opened with the usual Thursday evening Wagner program. The following evening Helen Roth, soprano, was the soloist, and on Saturday evening Mr. Herbert gave another program of his own popular compositions. In this he was justified by the fact that the first Herbert night was given indoors and, because of an all-day rain, the attendance was small. More than that, Mr. Herbert has been given the most emphatic assurance by the audiences at the Stadium that there, as elsewhere, his music pleases.

Sunday evening Samuel Gardner, the composer-violinist, whose "New Russia" was played by the orchestra about a week ago, again appeared on the program. This time not to conduct, a task he did with great skill (it is not every composer that can conduct his own compositions), but Sunday Mr. Gardner played the andante and finale from Mendelssohn's concerto in E minor.

On Monday evening Mr. Herbert gave, as one of the epicores, a number from his "Eileen." "It's a Great Night for the Irish," and Monday night was surely that. It was under the auspices of the Irish American Musical Society, of which Mr. Herbert is the vice-president and Father Duffy is president.

The program was made up of the overture from "The Bohemian Girl," Balfe; two movements from the Irish Symphony, the andante and the "Hop Jig"; Stanford; two movements from the Celtic Suite, "The Lament" and "The Call," by Foulds; the overture from "Maritana," Wallace; Hennessey's "Ancient Irish Glen March" and "In Irish Style," and Herbert's own "Irish Rhapsody," from orchestral numbers. There were two other numbers on the program which were not played owing to the lateness of the hour, for the enthusiasm of the evening over the singing of Tom Burke delayed the last number until after 11 o'clock.

Mr. Burke's Triumph

The crowd was another record one for numbers, almost equalling that of the Italian night, but for boundless enthusiasm it will long hold the palm. We mentioned, with disappointment, the unexpected calmness of the Italians, expressing surprise that on Russian night the applause was so in keeping with what had always been supposed to be the spontaneous manner of the Italian's methods of showing appreciation, but it is now suspected that Monday evening must have been in Mr. Herbert's thought when he wrote "It's a Great Night for the Irish." It was, and incidentally, it was for Tom Burke. National although it was in character, Mr. Burke deserved every bit of his applause, because he can sing and in such a pure lyrical manner that there is no doubt that the Italians would have applauded his singing of "Donna e Mobile" as heartily as did the Irish, assisted by the rest of the audience.

Mr. Burke's first number on the program was "When Shall I Again See Ireland?" from Mr. Herbert's Irish opera, "Eileen." Mr. Burke's first tones caught one's attention and then the critical ear back and waited to see if that smooth, resonant and, at the same time, appealingly sympathetic quality would be carried up and down throughout the entire range. It was, not only in that song aria but in every other number, though the second offerings of his were not suited to his voice or, for that matter, to any tenor's. They are too low, and would be better for a baritone, but were selected for Mr. Burke because they were old Irish melodies, "Farewell to Slieve Morna" and "Would God I Were the Tender Apple Blossom."

To these Mr. Burke responded with "Donna e Mobile" and the crowd called him out again and again until he repeated the aria singing it even better than at first. That did not satisfy and Mr. Herbert at length suggested a speech, so Mr. Burke in a few words thanked his audience and told it that he could not sing again because he had no other songs with him. This part of his reception was undoubtedly his. There are not many voices like his. Comparisons are never absolutely necessary but one can say that there is another true Irish tenor there is room for him. The voice is not heavy but is full and so easily produced with no more effort than that of articulating the syllables. That method of production always brings the voice out. One is not in the attitude of listening to some one on a platform but sits back as if enjoying a tête-à-tête with a person sitting opposite; that is until the song of a singer is over and then one is very apt to attempt to shout his approval above the plaudits of the others, who usually are trying to do the very same thing.

Mr. Burke says that his ambition is opera and it is to be hoped that we can hear him soon as Rudolpho, the Duke in "Rigoletto," Mario in "Tosca" or some sympathetic kindred role. As an encore to his number from "Eileen" he sang "The Minstrel Boy" and it was then that the Irish national spirit broke forth, nearly ruining the song. This season at the Stadium has for the first time the resourceful impresario should reconstruct his clique by throwing out the Italians and engaging the Irish, with here and there a sprinkle of Russians.

The Irish Wall

Is it the Irish melodic scale that is the reason for the fault of the composers that a program of solid Irish numbers grows monotonous? The wall seems to be over-employed, or else the composers do not possess the ability to develop it. Certainly there must be more material worthy of Irish folk songs than has been brought out thus far, symbolically. Stanford's "Hop Jig" has a swing to it, Foulds' "The Call" is interesting and has a

distinctive character of its own, but neither have the solidity or variety shown in Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody." In passing it is interesting to note that Mr. Herbert says one movement of his rhapsody is based on an old Irish wall that bears so close a similarity to an old Hebrew chant that there can be but little doubt of its being the same. A bit of evidence to prove that Ireland was the refuge of the Lost Tribes of Israel?

Tuesday evening Jackson Kinsey, baritone, sang the "Credo" from Verdi's "Otello." Mr. Kinsey was the only man vocalist that was chosen by the audition committee. Two men violinists, two women pianists and three women vocalists won out; they were worthy choices.

A new number, Schröder's "March of the Gnomes," was on the program for Tuesday and Isador Berger played Sarasate's "Zikournerweisen." The last program, on Wednesday evening, opened with Dvořák's "Carnival," followed by "Pizzicato Ostinato" and "Allegro con fuoco," from Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4; the Prelude and the Dance from "Tristan and Isolde," Massenet's "Neapolitan Scenes"; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Hindoo Love Song" and Poldini's "La Poupée Valsante," both orchestrated by Herbert and the latter's Festival March ("Auld Lang Syne"). Mary Jordan, the contralto, sang "Ah Mon Fils" from "Le Prophète" and "Mon Cœur s'Ouvre à ta Voix" from Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah."

Official announcements state that the audiences have been 25 per cent larger than ever before and that, from a musical point of view, the concerts have been the best in the history of the Stadium seasons. Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, the donor of the principal patron of the concerts, expressed himself as being so heartily pleased with the success of the concerts that there is no doubt but that next season they will again be a feature of New York's summer season.

## TAMMANY DEFECTION OVER A CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Tammany Hall, apparently, is not having things all its own way during the present municipal campaign, even within its own "wigwam." Already a district leader has announced that he is out to oust Charles F. Murphy as the organization's head and the dissatisfaction caused by the latter's failure to nominate Judge Albert J. Talley for Judge of the General Sessions has grown to such proportions that anti-Tammany circles are discussing a revolt and the possibility of Judge Talley's obtaining a place on the regular organization ticket after all.

Tammany's reported change of heart with regard to Judge Talley is said to have been promoted in large part by the eagerness of members of Irish and German societies to support the judge if he ran on an independent ticket.

Meanwhile James A. Hines, who has taken up the cudgels against Mr. Murphy, speaks out about the chief without hesitation. Mr. Hines is Tammany leader in the eleventh assembly district and anti-Murphy candidate for the Democratic nomination for Borough President of Manhattan. He holds that the nomination of Judge Talley has been decided on, and that Mr. Murphy was frightened into it. This meant, he said, "that I have Murphy 'on the run,' and that he and his immediate staff know this to be a fact."

"Did you ever see a big bully who on account of his size and vocal powers was able to throw a scare into the little fellow until he was unable to stand it any longer hit him on the nose? I have got the bully 'on the run.' Why did he change his mind about Talley? He has begun to hear from all the districts and his weakening in this matter is a sure sign that things are happening in the 'wigwam.'"

Courts to Settle Debt Limit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Examination of Mayor John F. Hylan by the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee will be resumed next Tuesday. Whether the city has exceeded its debt is the most important question yet developed by the committee. Its counsel, Elton R. Brown, holds that the limit has been exceeded by \$22,000,000, while Charles L. Craig, city controller, insists that the city is within the limit by more than \$137,000,000. Both believe the courts alone can settle the question.

This hinges on the construction of the state Constitution. Mr. Brown does not criticize present city officials for any juggling of finances, but blames the appellate division for exemption from the restricted debt of the city of the \$117,000,000 Rapid Transit and dock bonds issued in 1917, and the city officials who, in 1912, prepared the papers on which this exemption was granted.

Mr. Brown has admitted that two of his conclusions as to the propriety of carrying certain debts as exempt were wrong, and has stricken these conclusions from the record. This occurred during the examination of Mr. Craig, who more than held his own against Mr. Brown, in contrast to the testimony by the Mayor, which is generally considered to have shown ignorance of city financial affairs.

MAINE SUPPORT PLEDGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—In a telegram sent to the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is holding its annual convention in San Francisco, California, Gov. Percival P. Baxter said that "as the pioneer prohibition state Maine pledges its continued support and is proud to have led in this great cause. Maine set an example to the world and our nation and will never retrace the advanced position it has taken."

## NON-PARTISANSHIP OF WOMEN IN TEST

Massachusetts By-Election for Representative Regarded as Opportunity for New Voters to Make Showing of Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than local interest among women voters and male political leaders is found to be centered in the campaign now under way in the sixth Massachusetts congressional district for the selection of a successor to Wilfred W. Lufkin, who resigned from the National House of Representatives to become Collector of the Port of Boston. It is felt by those watching the contest that the by-election will give a fair and significant test of the extent to which the woman voter is able to subordinate party faction, and personal preference to non-partisan support of a candidate committed to the women's program.

It is pointed out by women leaders that, as a factor in the political structure, women were hardly "politically originated." It is felt that the short life between the final approval of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the presidential election prevented the new voters from fully developing and supporting the constructive aims which it was claimed that they would inject into politics. Whether this has been accomplished during the past year, in which women have taken an active part in pushing constructive legislation in the states, is expected to be answered in such by-elections as the sixth Massachusetts district now offers.

Program Submitted

The non-partisan women of the district are working through and under the Essex County League of Women Voters with the cooperation of the State League. A "public welfare program," colloquially known as the "Six P's," has been submitted to the three candidates already in the field. Thus far they are all Republicans and no Democrat is yet mentioned in the contest, the district having been so eminently Republican in the past that a Democrat candidacy has been merely perfunctory.

In this connection, however, it is pointed out that if the non-partisan stand of the women is maintained, and the Republican candidates do not satisfy, a Democratic candidate might find his chances of election better. This is, of course, regarded as depending entirely upon the sincerity of the avowed non-partisanship.

The "Six P's" platform deals with prohibition, peace, protection of women in industry, physical education, public schools and protection of infancy. The women insist that the candidate to be acceptable must pledge not to support any "change in the Volstead act that would readmit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement." With regard to peace they stand for the reduction of armaments by international agreement, and for women in industry, they ask adequate salaries for the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. The other three items seek to pledge the candidate to the support of the Fess-Capper physical education bill, the Townser-Sterling education bill and Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy bill.

Mass Meeting

At a mass meeting to be held at Salem Willows under the auspices of the Essex County League of Women Voters in the afternoon of August 24, the candidates or their representatives are invited to express their views on the public welfare and other issues.

"The women's votes," declared Mrs. Martha E. D. White of the Massachusetts League, commenting on the election, "will go to the candidate who shows the largest power of understanding, the most independence of party authority and the sincerest concern for the public good. Truly this is something new in politics and to the skeptical, the most convincing proof of the vitality of American political ideals. The weather-wise throughout the country are watching this by-election, for its outcome will measure fairly the power of the women's vote."

NEW MAIL LINE SEIZURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Receivers for the United States Mail Steamship Company have received word that claimants have moved to seize the liner George Washington at her pier in Southampton. The company has asked the United States Shipping Board to deposit a consular bond to cover the amount of the claim. This would permit her to make the return trip. The claim arises from a collision between the George Washington and the Neizan, when the former was being operated by the United States Navy Department as a troopship. The claimants are the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, operators of the Neizan, a British freighter.

DEASTIC TRAFFIC MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—The only successful plan thus far evolved to discourage boys on bicycles and youths on roller skates from hanging on to the rear end of street cars and automobiles is said to be having a wholesome effect. This was the plan announced in a recent order of James Patrick, chief of police, to traffic and other officers to arrest all offenders. The order is receiving the close attention of the entire personnel of the police department.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Every few years a very natural agitation breaks out in England on the subject of musical diplomas. This is not a matter that anyone genuinely interested in music can deplore. On the contrary, it is one that every one should welcome and seek to extend, for the British public shows a great lack of discrimination in distinguishing between good and bad diplomas. The Musical News and Herald has taken for many years an honorable part in exposing the bogus diploma-giving institutions, but of late it has left to the Music Student of Percy Scholes the glory and the privilege of unmasking the pretensions of these so-called colleges.

The government is greatly to blame for allowing so-called musical diplomas to be awarded by self-appointed groups of men, who combine to form a limited company, and who usually disguise their insignificance under a pretentious title. Such limited companies have usually a subscribed capital of £100 and half a dozen shareholders, as required by the law before they can be registered. As a rule £90 is found by the chief promoter, who becomes the "Principal" or "Director" of the new college and the other £10 by his family and friends. The new college then takes an office in a conspicuous place, styles itself The Empire College of Music or takes some equally high-sounding and misleading name, and then proceeds to advertise examinations in "local centers" on given dates for which candidates may enter on payment of a certain fee. If successful these candidates obtain the diploma of the so-called college and forthwith are free to use a group of important-looking letters after their names, signifying that they are Associates of the Empire, or other, College of Music. It is true that these letters mean nothing at all to the initiated, but to the general public they signify a great deal and are a means of attracting pupils at enhanced fees.

Eventually the registration of music teachers will do something to discount the value of these bogus diplomas, because the holders of them are not recognized in any way; but it takes a long time for the truth to percolate to the public. Only when the press has awakened its responsibilities and newspapers refuse to insert the advertisements of these bogus colleges will they receive their quietus. Some papers connected with music have already taken this step and more are likely to follow suit. The pity is that local teachers in many of the great towns continue to prepare their pupils for these worthless diploma examinations. It is well known that their reason for doing so is that they receive a commission upon the fee of every candidate who enters, and that it is therefore to their personal interest to encourage youthful pupils to so ill-advised a step.

The important point for the public to realize about these make-believe colleges of music is that they are merely empty and loud-sounding impostures with no reality or substance behind them; having neither authority nor standing in the musical world; existing only for the purpose of providing dividends for the subscribers of what are in truth private companies, though they are registered as public ones. Indeed, as Mr. Scholes points out, they are in reality private persons, speculating on the credulity of the musical public. These companies, though limited, rarely have more than the necessary seven subscribers required by law, and usually six of them are dummies. The limited company is in reality one man, the promoter and founder. This man generally possesses a musical degree, either of Lambeth (given by the Archbishop of Canterbury) or of one of the universities, and this, instead of stimulating the holder to do something for the art or at least the profession of music, generally offers an opportunity for commercial fraud. He gets together £100 and registers a limited company, but, instead of calling it John Smith, Mus. D. Limited, he gives it such a high-sounding title as has already been indicated. It is true he has to add the word "limited" in his prospectus, which gives the show away, but the word is printed so small that you generally need a magnifying glass to read it.

One of these colleges boasts that it has awarded 60,000 certificates and diplomas. Its ramifications spread throughout the British Empire, and the Music Student prints a photograph of two children who not only hold its diploma, but wear the hood and gown. No properly authorized body of musical examiners in England, excepting only the universities, dispenses caps and gowns; but these so-called colleges, knowing how much virtue lies in the judicious use of millinery, make a great point of what they call their "robes." Five guineas dispenses a contributor from the annual subscription, whose punctual payment is a condition of his using both "robes" and diploma. There are at least half-a-dozen of these unofficial and self-appointed institutions with agents all over the country, which hold periodic examinations in all the chief centers of population and award worthless and misleading diplomas and certificates. They all started with nothing but an office in some central place, having as already indicated registered themselves as limited companies. In course of time some of them have prospered so by judicious advertising that they have actually acquired college buildings and begun to teach music as a cloak, for their original purpose and aim was only concerned with the examination of

simple students willing to pay fees without securing any proper equivalent. Even when they do this, they are in no sense public bodies concerned with the real progress of musical education. They are purely proprietary bodies sailing under false colors, in no real sense interested in the standard of musical culture or the progress of education; but only interested in the taking of fees and the multiplication of worthless diplomas. The public ought to be protected from the imposition of a class of men who are the bane of the musical profession: men who would obtain no recognition in their own persons, but who disguise their own insufficiency under misleading and mouth-filling collegiate misnomers and who trade upon the ignorance of the public.

## MUSIC'S PLACE AT THE MOVIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"We are the primary school for your symphony orchestras," said S. L. Rothafel, who is responsible for the presentations given at the Capitol Theater, New York. "People come here and are being unconsciously educated in opera and all the best music, for we give them the best. I select and arrange and rearrange every bit of the music on our programs. You can see from these programs what we give our audiences. For instance, the 'Raymond Overture,' Thomas; the overture from 'Rienzi' by Wagner; and that week the Capitol's ballet, danced by Paderewski's 'Minuet,' too. Rimsky-Korsakov's 'Hymn to the Sun' from 'Coq d'Or' has been sung by our mixed quartet. Today you heard Elgar's 'Pomp and Circumstance' and I think you will agree"—and the interviewer did agree—"that our 80 men played it in a way that compares favorably with most orchestras. We are going to have Matilda Locust, the pianist, give the third movement of G minor concerto, Saint-Saens, you know. You don't get any better music than that anywhere, now, do you?" During music week Percy Grainger played here.

"Of course we do use lighter music, as well, but played as our orchestra plays it, it is lifted into the realm of the worth while. Dr. Alfred Robyn, at the organ, can be trusted to do justice to good music. As I pointed out when I said that our corps de ballet danced Paderewski's 'Minuet' all the dancing numbers are done to such music as that. Recently we gave a Pas Deux to Kreutzer's 'Caprice Viennoise.' Miss Gamberelli danced 'Origo's' 'Valse Bleue' and on the same program two other dances to the 'Gavotte' from Ambrose Thomas' 'Mignon'."

## Preparatory to Concerts

"You just heard the 'Vision Fugitive' aria from 'Herodiade' sung and well applauded. The 'Barcarolle' from 'The Tales of Hoffman' is so well known that it may almost be classed as popular music, but it is good music. What lighter music we give we choose carefully for special purposes, but it is to the music I select to be played during the run of the pictures that I give the utmost attention. In that light you saw, this afternoon, at the edge of the cliff the orchestra played the Dancer Dance music from Victor Herbert's opera, 'Natoma.' While watching the pictures our audiences are getting music like that from operas, tone poems, symphonies, all from the works of the great masters. Our music, chosen to enhance the picture values, is doing its work to uplift the taste of the public, in every week's program. Some day, perhaps fearfully, those same people will go to a symphony concert, and hearing music they have become familiar with at a picture show will, to their own surprise, find themselves educated up to a stiff concert program."

An analogous viewpoint is stated by Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld, who not only presides over the general direction of the Rialto, Rivoli and Criterion theaters, but also conducts the orchestra at the Rivoli, twice each day. "That the general public will flock to hear the best music, if it is well played and most of all administered in quantities that can be assimilated, has been the basic idea upon which the Rialto, Rivoli, Criterion, and other theaters modeled after them in all parts of the country have been established. These theaters are primarily moving-picture theaters, amusement enterprises. No one connected with them feels himself in this respect. They were not established as philanthropic or idealistic enterprises, but are business undertakings in which an appeal is made to the best in man, and the manner in which the public responds is the best proof of their worthiness to exist. With little picture theaters, with insignificant or cheap music, going to the wall every day, it must seem clear that Americans will have nothing but the best."

The silent drama, the moving picture, seems to demand a musical setting. At first moving pictures were given over to representations of scenes in nature and to public events. Then some ingenious person saw the possibility of making humorous moving pictures. Naturally little thought was given to music with such pictures. The interest of the audience was centered upon the comedians who tumbling over and over in order to provoke laughter. Any kind of jumbled musical mass would fit in with such pictures.

"With the elaboration of the silent drama to the point where the production of a new work is often vastly more costly from the standpoint of time, artistic effort and money than half a dozen ordinary plays, it was

imperative that the music to accompany such works should be of the most appropriate character. This meant that it should be emotionally, intellectually and practically of the same significance as the works themselves, often coming from the greatest dramatists of all times, Shakespeare, Hugo, Goethe, Ibsen, Tennyson, d'Annunzio, Masterlinck, and others. This demand set the standard and now, in all music for high-class moving pictures shown in the leading theaters, the music usually chosen is taken from the best music in the world. Not until one has seen a few films run through entirely without music does one realize how inseparable the two are. Music is quite as much of the success of the best moving pictures as are the pictures themselves. I do not mean to say that good music will atone for a bad picture, but I think a good picture with inferior music is shown to a decided disadvantage.

"This all demanded resources in the orchestra little less than those called for in the opera house. It demanded even more. It required expert composers and arrangers constantly at work ready to adjust masterpieces or compose new music when required. I have on my staff men of wide experience who do little else than arrange music for us. In addition to this, I arrange and compose new music myself, especially for the pictures. I have been given credit of being the first to adapt the 'leit motif' idea to moving pictures. Of course special music for special pictures had been employed long before. I now insist that the music for the pictures must be as good as any opera and given with the same attention to detail. It may surprise some persons to learn that it actually cost in rehearsals alone over \$2000 to prepare and rehearse the music for a picture recently given at one of our theaters.

## Compelled to Hear the Best

"In addition to the music we use to accompany moving pictures we also play as concert numbers the great orchestral masterpieces of all times. Through these means the general public, the masses who attend the concerts of the symphony orchestra, occasionally, are introduced to better and better music all the time. In fact, odd as it may seem, they will be forced to hear the best music whether they like it or not, if they want to see the best moving pictures, because, as I explained, only the best music is in keeping with the best pictures. "There will be symphony orchestras of real consequence in all cities of size; and in the smaller cities there will be smaller orchestras; and, in turn, in the villages and hamlets the moving-picture players, with small organs and pianos, will model their music after the good music in the fine theaters of the metropolises."

Mr. Riesenfeld makes a point of weight when he says that unlike the concerts given by the great symphony orchestras, which play a masterpiece of music once or, at the most, twice a week, the orchestras in his theater and in those carrying out the same policy give such selections as "The Bartered Bride," "Salome," "Dante's Faust," "The Symphony 'Fate,'" "Eugene Onegin," "Carmen," "Aida," etc., not once, but four times a day, or 28 times a week.

Mr. Riesenfeld says: "One most gratifying thing is the widespread public interest in the best music. This is constantly advancing and developing. While it was quite evident at the start that our audiences liked the more spectacular numbers, that is, the semi-popular numbers, I now know for a certainty that they are advancing in their taste from where, at first, a fantasy on 'Il Trovatore' was all that some of them could assimilate, to where I am finding them virtually demanding such numbers as Dukas' 'La Poulxier du Sorcier' and even Emesco's brilliant 'Roumanian Rhapsody.'"

"The work of the conductor of a moving-picture orchestra demands that he be more than a metronome. He must sense the dramatic action on the screen, must carry that feeling to the musicians and must bring out of his orchestra every emotional response that the film drama demands at the moment. He must not merely simulate the motion of the man's lips but express all that emotion, that feeling that is being depicted on the screen. It is, in this respect, much like grand opera, yet there is this difference. In opera the singers and musicians, to a degree, follow the baton of the conductor while in motion pictures the baton must follow the picture. In opera the conductor gives the cues. In pictures he receives them. To give the fullest dramatic expression to the photoplay the artistic conductor, too, must wield his score into shape to suit the purpose of the film's rising and falling. A composition, which in a concert hall might be played forte might be played pianissimo during the progress of a bit of film action, or it might be played slower than it would at a concert or vice versa."

In that very fact lies a danger for this altering of tempo, the recasting of the nuances may so distort the taste of those who listen that the value of great masterpieces may be lost. However, a survey of the Broadway picture houses and the manner in which the orchestras present the best music as accompaniment does make one feel that the public is getting better music and more of it than ever before. In the overture numbers it is being well played. The music, accompanying the pictures, shows all that is claimed for the care taken in its selection and execution. In the up-town theaters of the larger class every effort seems to be made to follow and, as far as is possible, with their necessarily smaller orchestras, to equal the standards set by the Broadway houses. Such numbers as "The Raymond Overture," Dvorak's "Humoresque" and selections from "Rigoletto" were heard. All three of these numbers, played as often as they are, must

really be classed as popular music. And in that fact, too, there is hope. In Italy, for instance, the street gamblers whistle the great arias from the operas, and while "rag" still seems to be the music of the streets here in the United States, the movies music policy may in time change all that.

## FLORENCE MACBETH

On the Value of Singers of the Older Operas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Two kinds of people," said Miss Florence Macbeth of the Chicago Opera Company, "attend performances of a piece like 'Lucia.' Those go who are curious to know how high the leading soprano can sing, and they make up, perhaps, the larger and the more clamorous portion of the audience. Those also go who take delight in the beauty of the old music, and they are the ones who appreciate the fine points of interpretation."

"When it comes to a question of relative musical beauty, can you name," she asked, "anything in modern music more exquisite in style than the works of Donizetti? Do not understand me as running down modern music, for I am as interested in it as anyone else. But I take pleasure in the music of 80 years ago for its elegance and charm, and I have an especial fondness for it as a singer, because of the opportunity it gives for good vocalization and neat phrasing. I find much the same difference between the two as between the hooped gowns of former times and the dresses of today. I enjoy the grace of antique costumes, though when I say that I do not mean that I want to see fashion revert to them."

"To my thinking, brilliance and delicacy are not confined to the vocal parts of the old music, but are inherent in the orchestration as well. Donizetti and Rossini, too, before him, were masters, if I am any judge, of instrumental contrasts and melodic design. In their arias, not only the voice but also the accompaniment sings. Inexperienced artists often fail to secure the best effect from operas like 'The Elixir of Love' and 'The Barber of Seville,' because they merely pay attention to technical problems and do not think of their singing in connection with the sound as a whole. They know how a particular passage ought to go. What they lack is the power to sweep away the difficulties lying between knowledge and expression."

"But with time, all these bothers are overcome. I am helped a good deal myself by imagining everything I sing as so much color. I suppose I was first led to do so from my conviction that all art is one. To me sound and color have a sort of identity. In theory, I believe I ought to be able to paint pictures, though the nearest I actually got to doing so was once on a time when I painted a barn. Possibly I am forcing matters with my notion of the relation of music to color, and perhaps I should not be so anxious to persuade myself of the unity of art as to bring that which is for the ear and that which is for the eye into one definition. But at any rate I may justifiably remark upon the connection between two branches of art like that of the opera house and that of the theater. I entertain the idea that actors in speaking their lines endeavor to attain melody and rhythm, that all those taking part in a piece agree on a form for the melody and on a swing for the rhythm, and so find a means of holding the performance together."

"I like the theater, and I spend every spare minute I have in it. I wish the opera stage were more like the theatrical stage. I am sure it could be, too, as well as not. Traditionally the prima donna works for a vocal climax, the chief factors of which are a high note and a cadenza. The regisseur tells her to take a certain position on the stage and then to take two steps in this direction and five steps in that. Now what kind of Rosina in 'The Barber of Seville' can be achieved out of so mechanical a process? Unless I am seriously mistaken, Rosina was much like girls we see right around us today. I have learned more about how she should be impersonated by observing an actress' study of a modern heroine than I have from anything opera stage directors have told me. You may be familiar with the recent stage figure known as Bab. You recall the scene in which Bab sits down and writes a letter and then giggles over it. The giggle catches the audience. And is not that Rosina precisely? When I saw Bab and compared her with Rosina, I reached the conclusion that human emotion remains unchanged after a century of time, in spite of the regisseur and his diagrams."

Miss Macbeth went through a period of training in Europe before appearing as an opera singer in her own country. Her American debut was with the Chicago Opera Company on January 13, 1914, and the opera in which she appeared was "The Barber of Seville." For the past three winters she and Mme. Galli-Curci have divided the responsibilities of the leading soprano roles in Chicago, though her repertoire and the Italian artist's are not quite alike. A part in which she has won a distinction all her own is that of Ophelia in "Hamlet," her associate in the title part being Tito Ruffo. She is at present singing with the summer opera company that gives performances at Ravinia, Illinois. She has been engaged by Miss Mary Garden, the directress of the Chicago Opera Company, for next winter for a period of six weeks.

## A D'ANNUNZIO COMPOSER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

D'Annunzio, in spite of his martial and political ideas and experiences, is by no means unpopular among musicians who find many of his poems suitable for musical treatment. Not only Italians, but composers of a number of other countries, have turned to his works. Like Shakespeare, Milton, Villon, Goethe, Heine, Lamartine, he has been all things to all men, and if his poetry is as great as his admirers believe he will continue to be so.

But the works of each of the great poets have generally, in the lifetime of their author or subsequently, found some composer whose music has a special affinity to the words or the feelings they express. Lock and Milton, Arne and Shakespeare, Schubert and Heine, Wolfe and Marike, are names which to the musician are almost inseparable. It is difficult to say with certainty that this is happening with any present-day author or composer; but it certainly looks as though it may be so with Gabriele d'Annunzio and Ildebrando Pizzetti, or, as he called himself in his early ambitious days, after the city of his birth, Pizzetti da Parma.

It is not that Pizzetti has written music to the majority of d'Annunzio's shorter lyrics, or has confined himself in any large degree to the inspiration of this author's works. He is not primarily a song writer, as were Schubert, Schumann and Wolf, or as are Lenormand, Fauré or Cyril Scott. Moreover, of the few songs he has written, each and all of great beauty and effectiveness, only one has words by d'Annunzio, other authors being Romualdo Pantini, Giovanni Papini, Nicolo Tommaseo (for some of his famous translations of Greek popular verses) and Gerda Dahlbom. It is in bigger things and in general feeling and manner that the relation of the two is most intimate. Pizzetti has personally much in common with d'Annunzio, possessing a curious blend of mysticism and practical humanity, but with a complete freedom from decorative and mere sentimentality. "We should seek in vain," says Mr. Guido M. Gatti, the Italian critic, "for the graceful or the frivolous in his work, for he is no aquarolist, much less a miniaturist. At times he speaks in the accents of a man of the open country, who rejoices in the sunshine and breathes deeply the fragrant air, who caresses with joy plants and animals. . . . At other times, he looks toward all his brethren, far and near, and we see his brow contract and hear his voice grow more grave, almost prophetic."

The writer's own introduction to his work was through his sonata for violin and pianoforte, a work of wonderful depth of feeling and remarkable beauty, inspired by the circumstances of the great war, and a group of early pianoforte pieces which ought to be better known among amateurs than they are. He has also recently completed a violin concerto, which, being based upon youthful impressions of his native Province of Emilia, he calls "Poeme Emilianese." These works have little relation to his unquestioned admiration for and sympathy with the poetry of d'Annunzio, though it may be remembered that both poet and composer come from the same district of northern Italy.

When one looks at his larger works based on d'Annunzio's poems, at the opera "Fedra," the incidental music to "La Nave" and the ballet "La Pisanella," as well as at the song "Emilia," one finds how great and intimate is the relationship between the two. D'Annunzio's "La Pisanella" in its original form, notwithstanding its long dialogues of politics and philosophy, a drama of action and scene. And in converting it into a ballet, Pizzetti has seized the salient features as the points d'appui and climaxes of his music in a way that exhibits a very remarkable grasp of the inner meaning of the poem. He has, in fact, done more than this, for by his faithful transcription of all its moods he has made the omission of the words merely a divestiture of unnecessary trappings.

One reason for this is that the music was first conceived as incidental accompaniment to the drama, and afterward, under the guidance of Ida Rubinstein, the dancer, reduced to its present form. Some of the dramatic outlines, and some of the words, however, he has retained, where he has considered they would help the fuller realization of the essentials of the drama. Consequently it has become choral and dramatic ballet, though with too little employment of words to become a ballet-opera. In the second act, where the choir takes a not unimportant part, it is as one of the illustrations of the drama that it assists. Here as elsewhere it is the music that expresses the essence of the story. For the moment the influence of the Queen, the Regina Venere, and the fate of the pitiful maiden are put into the background so that the ulterior influence of the Poor Clares may be shown. But this influence is less in power and in importance than these more prominent ones. Throughout the rest of the work, whether it is presented as a ballet or merely as a musical work, one feels the gradually approaching climax; the weight of tragedy behind the philosophy and frivolity which are the obvious characteristics of the Queen and her court. This is the essence of d'Annunzio's drama, and equally it is the essence of Pizzetti's music.

In "Fedra" he has done in his own individual way what Debussy did for Maeterlinck's "Pelléas et Melisande," and in it he has employed precisely opposite methods from those of "La

Pisanella." It is "music-drama," according to Wagnerian aesthetic, though not according to Wagnerian technique. It is built on distinctive themes in a way that follows both Wagner and Liszt so far as suits the composer's purpose of enhancing the expression of the words and the dramatic effect of the action, but no further. His melody, which is practically continuous, is molded absolutely to the verbal accent and expression, so that the impression is conveyed that they were conceived simultaneously and are inseparable.

Yet it contains writing for the chorus that is of an almost classical stamp, and is introduced in such a manner as to make it practically indispensable. To those who saw the few performances in Milan five years ago, and in Parma in January, 1920, it is impossible to think of the drama without at the same time recalling the music. And this is not merely the recollection of certain agreeable or even dramatic melodies, but of the complete reinforcement of the words.

## GERMAN REVIVAL OF FOLK MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—As a result of the high cost of admission to concerts and operas in Germany, there has been a return of the music-loving people to self-expression. As in the old days before Kultur was heard of, family musical parties are again occupying a place in social life, a place which was gradually lost with the development of the cabaret and the spread of musical comedy.

Everywhere, after the armistice, the middle class educated people organized themselves in little groups, arranged to meet at the week ends in each others' homes, and practiced the old chamber music. The movement spread quickly and was thoroughly established last year. The idea which promoted it soon permeated the artisan class, and produced a wonderful revival of interest in folk songs and in the development of choral singing. There was, of course, a foundation for this in the existence before the war of many excellent men's choirs, as no one who heard the famous Rhineland choirs is likely to forget, but the growth of choral societies during the past two years has been on an extraordinary scale throughout Germany.

Workmen's societies which are linked up to a central association number nearly 750,000 members, and the leaders of some of the new artistic and ethical movements in Germany look to this as one of the most hopeful means of helping forward the social regeneration of the country. The officials of the education department have followed the growth of the movement with sympathetic interest, and a scheme has been drawn up to associate with it the singing lessons in the schools. Choral organizations in Berlin aim specially at the popularization of the folk songs by means of frequent public performances.

## MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—After an extended concert tour of the Orient, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the famous contralto, has again returned to America and it is expected she will arrive at her home in Grossmont, near here, in the near future.

Mme. Schumann-Heink gave 20 concerts in Japan alone in addition to singing in China, Java, Manila and various other parts of the Orient. She will rest at her home until the American Legion convention is held in Kansas City, Missouri, where she will open the meeting by singing "The Star Spangled Banner." At the conclusion of the convention she will begin her concert tour of this country, giving her first recital at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

## RUSSIAN MUSICIANS UNDER BOLSHEVISM

"L'Esprit Nouveau" has lately published notes about the state of Russian music and musicians since November, 1917. It appears that under the Soviet régime music continues as heretofore to occupy a position beyond that of any other art in Russian life. After a period in which the intelligentsia took no part in public life, believing the new government to be transient and regarding it with hostility, there followed another period in which they resolved to support it in so far as such compliance was necessary for the practice of their art, and today most of the musicians are serving in posts under the Bolsheviks. For a brief space a wave of "futurism" poured over the country, due to the mushroom growth of new composers in whom the government saw the vanguard of a new art, but their general incompetence has by now brought the older and more serious workers to the fore again.

In December, 1917, the Commissary of Education, Lunacharski, formed a department of music and appointed a composer named Arthur Louviev as its head. Louviev seems to be the chief discoverer of the last few years of Russian musical development. His work shows the influence of Debussy and Rimsky Korsakov and is described as a "mixture of primitive Italian naïveté and modern refinement." He has written for the piano six songs after Sappho and some other songs called "Broderies de fou." As an administrator he has had to carry out some curious tasks. He began by a census of pianos, made necessary to protect their owners from the zeal for confiscation frequently shown by ignorant local committees. The Moscow and Petrograd conservatories were, of course, put under the state control of the Board of Education. Glazounov remaining director of the latter; and in the course of a very short time the smaller privately owned establishments were ruined by the loss of their rich clientele, begged to be nationalized as well. Meanwhile no one could defray the cost of concert organization and this work fell on the state as well. Louviev has shown a tendency to confine concerts to the giving of large orchestral and choral works and chamber music. Virtuosity is not encouraged, with the result that in 1920 it was found necessary to set up a "commission on the composition of programs" under Glebov.

Apparently the Court Orchestra, now the State Orchestra, has been improved under the direction of Kuper and Kuskevitch, and the Archangel'sky Choir and Court Chapel Choir of boys' and men's voices, now the Choral Academy, are even better than under the Tsarist régime. The state of music in the provinces and lesser establishments is far less fortunate owing to the chaotic conditions. Musical education exists at present chiefly in Louviev's Usonian schemes for the future, which include a trial orchestra at the disposal of all composers so that they may hear all their works once at least. At present all are taught solfa and there is a laboratory of acoustics under Professor Kovalenko which has published two volumes of an "Official Journal of Musicology."

Of the better known Russian musicians Gregor Eitelberg was chief conductor of the "Communal Opera of Petrograd" until the spring of 1920. Suk, formerly conductor of the Moscow Opera, returned to Tzecho-Slovakia in 1919. Glazounov is director of the Petrograd Conservatoire and has written a prelude and fugue for organ in D minor, a second concerto for piano in B minor and some fugues for piano or organ. Ivan Krychankovsk has written lately a fantasia for organ, a piano concerto and some variations for organ and piano. Finally Chaliapine I, called the "People's Artist," he is allowed to go abroad and when in Russia sings to enthusiastic audiences.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## With a Cargo

Stately Spanish galleon coming from the leeward,  
Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-green shores,  
With a cargo of diamonds,  
Emeralds, amethysts,  
Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold mol-dores.

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smoke-stack,  
Butting through the Channel in the mad March days,  
With a cargo of Tyne coal,  
Road-rails, pig-lead,  
Firewood, ironware, and cheap tin trays.

—John Massfield.

## The Glory of the Furze

"I think that of all plants indigenous in this island the furze delights me the most," confesses W. H. Hudson in "The Land's End." "This says a good deal for a man who takes as much pleasure as any one in green and growing things; in all of them, from the elm of greatest girth at Windsor or Badminton, or the noblest pine at Eversley, or the most aged oak at Aldermaston, down to the little ivy-leaved toad-flax growing on the wall. They move me, each in its way, according to its character, to admiration, love and reverence. No sooner do I begin to speak or even to think of them than they, or their images, are seen springing up as by a miracle round me, until I seem to be in a vast forest where all beautiful things flourish exceedingly and each in turn claims my attention. Merely to name them, with just a word or two added to characterise the special feeling produced in each case, would fill a page or more; and the end of it all would be that the words used at the beginning would have to be said again—I think the furze is the one which pleases me best.

"Now here is something which has been a puzzle to me and a cause of regret, or a sense of something missed—the fact that, excepting a word or two or a line about it in the poets, the furze is hardly to be found in literature. Think of the oak in this connection; think of the elm, the yew, the ash, the rowan, the holly, hawthorn, bramble, briar, bulrush, and flowering rush and heather, with many, many more trees, bushes and herbs, down even to the little pimpernel, the daisy, the forget-me-not, and the lesser celandine. But who, beyond the line or two, has ever, in verse or prose, said anything in praise of the furze?"

"The beauty of the furze in flower, that special beauty and charm in which it excels all other plants—is an

effect of contrast, and is a beauty only seen in the entire plant, over which the bloom is distributed. We see that in shape and size, and almost in color, the blossom nearly resembles that of the broom, but the effect is far more beautiful on account of the character of the plant—the exceeding roughness of its spiny surface, the rude shapes it takes, and its darkness, over which the winged flame-colored blossoms are profusely sprinkled. And when we see many contiguous bushes they do not lose their various individual forms, nor do the blossoms, however abundant, unite, as is the case with the broom, into very large masses of brilliant color.

"I like to come upon a furze patch growing on a slope, to sit below it and look up over its surface, thrown into more or less rounded forms, broken and roughened into sprays at the top, as of a sea churned by winds and cross-currents to lumpy waves, all splashed and crowned as it were with flame-colored froth. With a clear blue sky beyond I do not know in all nature a spectacle to excel it in beauty. It is beautiful, perhaps above all things, just because the blossoming furze is not the 'sheet of gold' it is often described, but gold of a flame-like brilliance sprinkled on a ground of darkest, hardest green. Sheets of brilliant color are not always beautiful."

## Chad Buford With the Major

First, the Major said, he would go by the old University and leave word with the faculty for the school-master when he should come there to matriculate; and so, at a turnstile that led into a mighty green yard in the middle of which stood a huge gray mass of stone, the carriage stopped, and the Major got out and walked through the campus and up the great flight of stone steps and disappeared. The mighty columns, the stone steps—where had Chad heard of this? And then the truth flashed. This was the college of which the school-master had told him down in the mountains, and, looking, Chad wanted to get closer.

"I wonder if it'll make any difference if I go up there?" he said to the old driver.

"No," the old man hesitated—"no, sub, co'se not." And Chad climbed out and the old negro followed him with his eyes. He did not wholly approve of his master's picking up an unknown boy on the road. It was all right to let him ride, but to be taking him home—old Tom shook his head.

"Jess wait till Miss Lucy sees that piece of white trash," he said, shaking his head. Chad was walking slowly with his eyes raised. It must be the college where the school-master had gone to school—for the building was as big as the cliff that he had pointed out down in the mountains, and the porch was as big as the black rock that he pointed out at the same time—the college where Caleb Hazel said Chad, too, must go some day. The Major was coming out when the boy reached the foot of the steps, and with him was a tall, gray man with . . . a white tie and very white hands, and the Major said:

"There he is now, Professor." And the Professor looked at Chad curiously, and smiled and smiled again kindly when he saw the boy's grave, unsmiling eyes fastened on him.

Then, out of the town and through the late radiant afternoon they went until the sun sank and the carriage stopped before a gate. While the pickaninny was opening it, another carriage went swiftly behind them, and the Major called out cheerily to the occupants—a quiet, sombre, dignified-looking man and two handsome boys and a little girl. "They're my neighbors, Chad," said the Major.

Not a sound did the wheels make on the thick turf as they drove toward the old-fashioned brick house (it had no pillars), with its windows shining through the firs and cedars that filled the yard. The Major put his hand on the boy's shoulder:

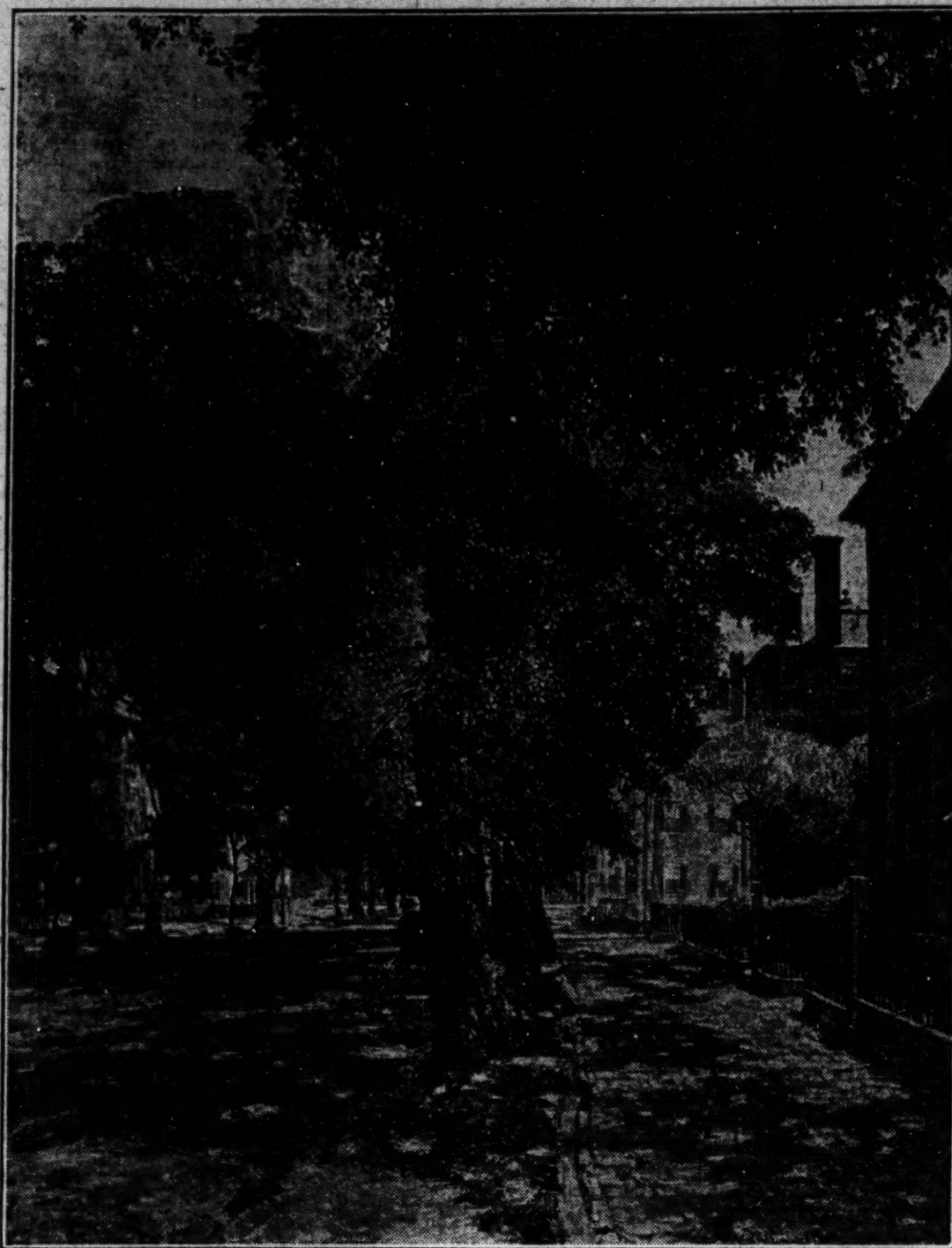
"Well, here we are, little man."

At the yard gate there was a great barking of dogs, and a great shout of welcome from the negroes who came forward to take the horses. To each of them the Major gave a little package, which each darky took with shining teeth and a laugh of delight—all looking with wonder at the curious little stranger with his rifle and coonskin cap, until a scowl from the Major checked the smile that started on each black face. Then the Major led Chad up a flight of steps and into a big hall and on into a big drawing-room, where there was a huge fireplace and a great fire. . . . Chad was not accustomed to taking off his hat when he entered a house in the mountains, but he saw the Major take off his, and he dropped his own cap quickly. The Major sank into a chair.

"Here we are, little man," he said, kindly. Chad sat down and looked at the books, and the portraits and prints, and the big mirrors and the carpets on the floor, none of which he had ever seen before, and he wondered at it all and what it all might mean. A few minutes later, a tall lady in black, with a curl down each side of her pale face, came in. Like old Tom, the driver, the Major, too, had been wondering what his sister, Miss Lucy, would think of his bringing so strange a waif home, and now, with sudden humor, he saw himself fortified.

"Sister," he said, solemnly, "here's a little kinsman of yours. He's a great-grand-uncle of your great-grand-uncle—Chadwick Buford. That's his name. What kin does that make us?"

"Hugh, brother," said Miss Lucy, for she saw the boy reddening with embarrassment and she went across and shook hands with him, taking in with a glance his coarse strange clothes



"Chestnut Street, Salem, Massachusetts," from the painting by Felicie Waldo Howell

and his soiled hands and face and his tangled hair, but pleased at once with his shyness and his dark eyes. She was really never surprised at any caprice of her brother, and she did not show much interest when the Major went on to tell where he had found the lad—for she would have thought it quite possible that he would have taken the boy out of a circus. As for Chad, he was in awe of her at once—which the Major noticed with an inward chuckle, for the boy had shown no awe of him. Chad could hardly eat for shyness at supper and because everything was so strange and beautiful, and he scarcely opened his lips when they sat around the great fire, until Miss Lucy was gone to bed. Then he told the Major all about himself and old Nathan and the Turners and the school-master, and how he hoped to come back to the Bluegrasses, and go to that big college himself, and he amazed the Major when, glancing at the books, he spelled out the titles of two of Scott's novels, "The Talisman" and "Ivanhoe," and told how the school-master had read them to him. And the Major, who had a passion for Sir Walter, tested Chad's knowledge, and he could mention hardly a character or a scene in the two books that did not draw an excited response from the boy.

"Wouldn't you like to stay here in the Bluegrasses now and go to school?"

Chad's eyes lighted up. "I reckon I would; but how am I goin' to school now, I'd like to know? I ain't got no money to buy books, and the school-teacher said you have to pay to go to school up here."

"Well, we'll see about that," said the Major, and Chad wondered what he meant.—John Fox Jr., in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

## Mr. Thorne as a Genealogist

Wilfred Thorne, Esq., of Ullathorne, was the squire of St. Ewold's; or rather the squire of Ullathorne; for the domain of the modern landlord was of wider notoriety than the fame of the ancient saint. . . . Mr. Thorne, however, was a man possessed of quite a sufficient number of follies to lay him open to much ridicule. He was not a little proud of his person. When living at home at Ullathorne there was not much room for such pride, and therefore he always looked like a gentleman, and like what he certainly was, the first man in his parish. But during the month or six weeks which he annually spent in London, he tried so hard to look like a great man there also, which he certainly was not, that he was put down as a fool by many at his club. He was a man of considerable literary attainments in a certain way and on certain subjects. His favorite authors were Montaigne and Burton, and he knew more perhaps than any other man in his own county or the next to it of the English essayists of the last two centuries. He possessed complete sets of the "Idler," the "Spectator," the "Tatler," the "Guardian," and the "Rambling," and would discourse by hours together on the superiority of such publications to anything which has since been pro-

duced in our Edinburghs and Quarterlies. He was a great proficient in all questions of genealogy, and knew enough of almost every gentleman's family in England to say of what blood and lineage were descended all of those who had any claim to be considered as possessors of any such luxuries. For blood and lineage he himself had a most profound respect. He counted back his own ancestors to some period long antecedent to the Conquest; and could tell you, if you would listen to him, how it had come to pass that they, like Cedric the Saxon, had been permitted to hold their own among the Norman barons. It was not, according to his showing, on account of any weak complaisance on the part of his family towards their Norman neighbors. Some Ealfrid of Ullathorne once fortified his own castle, and held out, not only that, but the then existing cathedral of Bath, against one Geoffrey De Burgh, in the time of King John; and Mr. Thorne possessed the whole history of the siege written on vellum, and illuminated in a most costly manner. It little signified that no one could have understood the language. Mr. Thorne could, however, give you all the particulars in good English, and had no objection to do so. . . .

When Mr. Arabin was first introduced to him, Mr. Thorne had immediately suggested that he was one of the Arabins of Uphill Stanton. Mr. Arabin replied that he was a very distant relative of the family alluded to. To this Mr. Thorne surmised that the relationship could not be very distant. Mr. Arabin assured him that it was so distant that the families knew nothing of each other. Mr. Thorne laughed his gentle laugh at this, and told Mr. Arabin that there was now existing no branch of his family separated from the parent stock at an earlier date than the reign of Elizabeth, and that therefore Mr. Arabin could not call himself distant. Mr. Arabin himself was quite clearly an Arabin of Uphill Stanton.

"But," said the vicar, "Uphill Stanton has been sold to the De Greys, and has been in their hands for the last fifty years."

"And when it has been there one hundred and fifty, if it unluckily remain so long," said Mr. Thorne, "your descendants will not be a whit the less entitled to describe themselves as being of the family of Uphill Stanton."

Mr. Thorne did not live in solitude at Ullathorne. He had a sister who participated in his prejudices and feelings so strongly, that she was a living caricature of all his follies. She would not open a modern quarterly, did not choose to see a magazine in her drawing-room, and would not have polluted her fingers with a shred of the "Times" for any consideration. She spoke of Addison, Swift, and Steele . . . regarded De Foe as the best known novelist of his country, and thought of Fielding as a young but meritorious novice in the fields of romance. In poetry, she was familiar with names as late as Dryden, and had once been seduced into reading the "Rape of the Lock"; but she regarded Spenser as the purest type of her country's literature in this line.—"Barchester Towers," by Anthony Trollope.

## Early Day Salem

"I was only eight years old when we moved into our new house, a large square brick mansion with white trimmings, having at the front a semi-circular porch with Corinthian columns designed and hand-tooled by McIntire," says Mary H. Northend in "Memories of Old Salem." "The house stood just back from the sidewalk with a stretch of green grass between it and the wooden fence, which was topped with hand-tooled ornamentations of urns. Father's house with its stretch of yard showing an old-fashioned garden was built directly across the street from the wharves where his counting-house was placed. The wharves in those days were lined with ship chandlers' and sail-makers' shops, warehouses, and counting rooms, the sail-makers sitting cross-legged like Turks, sewing the sails with timbales fastened into the middle of their palm, while the odor of tar and canvas pervaded the premises. The old wharf and sail loft that fronted the street were favorite resorts of my childhood days and I was never so happy as when allowed to wander about on the old wharf fascinated in watching the loading and unloading of ships that had rounded the point and come lumbering into port to tie up against the slimy wharves. This and the watching of the ship carpenters and figurehead carvers as they hand-tooled the ornamentations of the house were my special delight. It was one of my greatest treats to be allowed to try my hand at carving with some useless tool that had been thrown aside by a hand carver.

"I became so familiar with them that I learned from them many lessons concerning their life and all about the different figureheads they had carved to adorn the prows of the ships that were constantly coming in and out of the harbor. There was a great competition among these men, each one proud of his art, and feeling his work to be better than all the rest."

## The Migration

Migration was in full tide. Birds, little and big, flashed into view and again, busy in the mystery of their northward pilgrimage, giving the appearance of secret and silent furtiveness, yet each uttering his characteristic call from time to time, as though for a signal to others of the host. The woods were swarming as city streets, yet to these little creatures were as though invisible. He stood in the middle of a great multitude, he felt himself under the observation of many bright eyes, he heard the murmuring and twittering that proclaimed a throng, he sensed an onward movement that flowed slowly but steadily toward the pole; nevertheless, a flash of wings, a fluttering little body, the dip of a hasty short flight, represented the visible tokens. Across the pale silver sun of April their shadows flickered, and with them flickered the tracery of new leaves and the delicacy of the lace-like upper branches—Steward Edward White.

## Hypocrisy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE stern and oft-repeated condemnation which Christ Jesus had for hypocrisy has come ringing down the years through the recordings of Matthew and is as applicable to present-day conditions of thought and action as it was in the times of the Scribes and Pharisees. For the individual who is engaged in bringing into his daily life more of good, more of right thinking and right living, in short more of the kingdom of heaven, there is profitable work to be done in the close study of the twenty-third chapter of Matthew, for it is this chapter that records Jesus' tremendous denunciation of the whole list of hypocrisies in the various forms of selfishness, vainglory, self-righteousness, deception, envy, malice, and lust.

Consideration of the word hypocrisy in the light of Christian Science reveals a new meaning of a dictionary definition, "a feigning to be what is not—pretense—false profession," with the antonym given as "truth." It is clear to the student of Christian Science that hypocrisy thus becomes a name for the belief of evil itself and a cloak for all its supposed activities, so evil is seen to be a pretense, a false profession, a feigning to be what is not and right where evil, the non-existent, pretends to be, right there is Truth—that which is.

When one is working from the standpoint of the absolute, and there is no other way to work successfully in Christian Science, it is acknowledged that good exists and evil does not exist, so that good is and evil is not. God or Mind being the only creator, good must be of God and being of God it is indestructible and permanent good. What does not exist has no power, no place, no activity, and no means of expression. Consequently, whatever attempts to come into the experience of the active Christian Scientist may be analyzed simply and thoroughly, and accepted or rejected as consciousness according to its existence as good or its non-existence as evil. Take, for instance, any one of the forms of hypocrisy which Jesus by parable denounced as no part of the real man—be it envy, malice, or lust, it becomes one with impersonal evil, one with the pretense of patterning the creation of Mind, one with that which is ever feigning to be and is not. Thus it is proved to be no part of God's creation and consequently no part of the experience of the real man who is and ever has been God's reflection. Where the pretense or the calling itself lust tries to be, there is the truth, the reality, and that reality is expressed in the right desire which typifies the pure and complete idea, man, the perfect reflection of perfect Mind, whole, harmonious, and supplied unintermittently with the all of good.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has this to say about hypocrisy (Science and Health, p. 329). "There is no hypocrisy in Science. Principle is imperative. You cannot mock it by human will. Science is a divine demand, not a human. Always right, its divine Principle never repents, but maintains the claim of Truth by quenching error." Jesus voiced much the same idea to those who signified their willingness to follow Principle but only under the human conditions which they chose to impose when he said, "No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." Jesus recognized the imperativeness of Principle and the necessity for instant obedience in following Principle.

Having begun to work out his salvation through the application of the teachings of Christian Science the individual has proved the truth for himself, in a measure perhaps, but still he has through this proof glimpsed the further possibilities of proving the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, good, in all his affairs. Should he attempt thereafter to work out his salvation by compromise with error—"looking back"—or attempting to return to the ways and means which he employed before he had witnessed for himself the proof of the healing power of Truth, he becomes through that very mental attitude unfit for the kingdom of heaven, he has ceased to work in obedience to divine Principle which is ever imperative and so has cut himself off from the blessings which follow obedience to Principle. The only way of regaining this lost ground is to face about, looking toward Principle for guidance instead of away, putting his hand again to the plough, overturning his belief in matter and clinging steadfastly to the spiritual understanding which he has gained, even though it may, at the time, seem to him "the least of all seeds," and thus he must eventually reap where he has sown and great will be his harvest.

On page 426 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy sets forth this urgent counsel, "Man should renew his energies and endeavors, and see the folly of hypocrisy, while also learning the necessity of working out his own salvation." And in that wonderful chapter on "Prayer" in the same book she has set forth in two questions and answers the required method for working out our salvation. She says on page 3, "Who would stand before a blackboard and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem? The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution.

Shall we ask the divine Principle of all goodness to do His own work? His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation." Jesus stated this rule of God in the first two commandments. James expresses it thus, "But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy."

## The Finest Sight in the Metropolis

"The finest sight in the metropolis" writes Hazlitt, "is that of the Mail-Coaches settling off from Piccadilly. The horses paw the ground, and are impatient to be gone, as if conscious of the precious burden they convey. There is a peculiar secrecy and despatch, significant and full of meaning, in all the proceedings concerning them. Even the outside passengers have an erect and supercilious air, as if proof against the accidents of the journey. In fact, it seems indifferent whether they are to encounter the summer's heat or winter's cold, since they are borne on through the air in a winged chariot. The Mail-Carts drive up; the transfer of packages is made; and at a signal given they start off, bearing the irrevocable scrolls that give wings to thought. . . . Some persons think the sublimest object in nature is a ship launched on the bosom of the ocean; but give me, for my private satisfaction, the Mail-Coaches that pour down Piccadilly on an evening, tear up the pavement, and devour the way before them to the Land's-End!"

## Go Forth in the Noonday

Go forth in the noonday and listen; A soft multitudinous stir Betrays the new life that is moving In the houses of oak and fir.

A red squirrel chirps in the balsam; A fox barks down in the clove; The bear comes out of his tree-hole To sun himself, rummage and rove.

In the depth of his wilderness fastness The beaver comes forth from his mound, And the tiny creatures awake From their long winter sleep under ground.

Go forth in the twilight and listen To that music fine and thin, When the myriad marshy pipers Of the April night begin. —Bliss Carman.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, AUG. 20, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Senator Borah's Great Refusal

THERE can be no adulation for William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, in pointing again to his persistent reiterating of a plea for disarmament as a factor in getting the powers of the world headed in that direction. The point in mentioning this earnest legislator is not to make personal capital for him out of the matter. Rather it is to show the effect of giving repeated utterance to an idea that has in it the essence of rightness. One does not hear Senator Borah claiming credit for his championship of disarmament. As a matter of fact, he does not need to make any actual claim of that sort. Instead, he seems to be fully concerned with pressing the main idea upon public attention. At first he was hardly more than a voice crying in the militaristic wilderness. But the power of the idea which he put forward has been at work, and now the world is actively centering attention upon it. Senator Borah has done a great service to humanity. But probably that service lies chiefly in his refusal to be diverted from his main contention. It lies in his own recognition of the essential rightness of the idea, and the greatness of it, and perhaps most of all in his sturdy refusal to accept the suggestion that this idea is, or has been, impracticable. There is service in the making of such straight statements as that one of last Monday when, discussing the reasonableness of disarming, he said, "For myself, I refuse to concede that force is the only power left, or that it should be the dominating or controlling power. It cannot be possible. Reason and justice must still have their place in the affairs of the world, and if leaders and statesmen are strong enough to place their reliance upon them, they will go far." There, indeed, is the truth of the matter. It is a practical statement of faith, the substance of the thing hoped for. A more succinct designation of the very thing that is needed if the present plans for limiting armaments are to be successful would be difficult to find anywhere.

Everywhere the great obstacle facing the disarmament movement is the suggestion that force must be the ultimate resort for the settlement of international differences. That suggestion, in one form or another, seems bound to intrude itself wherever the movement for disarmament shows signs of making headway. That suggestion requires to be brushed aside, if any progress is to be made. Hence it is well for the hundreds of thousands of individuals, who are now earnestly longing for a decrease in the burden of warlike preparedness, to ponder Senator Borah's words. These hundreds of thousands must, like him, "refuse to concede that force is the power" which the propagandists of militarism would have the world believe. These hundreds of thousands may well give active consideration to the potentiality of reason and justice in the adjustment of the affairs of the world, and may well consider the value of supporting and encouraging their leaders and statesmen in placing reliance upon those influences. Such consideration, by such numbers, will mean the mobilization of public opinion in the cause of the limitation of armaments; in fact, such a focusing of public attention upon the project as will make some achievement possible for the leaders and statesmen who must yet be the direct agents in bringing it about.

Public opinion, intelligently formed and exerted, is surely the key to the success of this coming conference. That fact is being generally recognized. Yet there must be no forgetting of one other fact, namely, that when the representatives of the nations have assembled in great conferences of the sort now contemplated, there has been a sad tendency for them to act like persons rather than like representatives. History is full of the trickeries and the bargainings that have gone on at this sort of assembly, until a reader must almost believe that the ministers or ambassadors, the plenipotentiaries of whatever name, who figure therein, have played with the vital interests of great masses of people as if those interests and even those people were the personal property of the players. In truth, the time has gone by for that sort of thing. It thrived upon the ignorance of the masses of people whose fortunes it controlled. But even since the last great assembly of the kind at Versailles, the masses of people everywhere have had much to educate them as to the purposes and effects of armament, and as to its essential nature. What they know about it now is surely enough to give every man and woman of them a conscious concern in the negotiations that are now impending. It is the men and women everywhere—the wage-earners, the home-makers, the heads of families, the guardians of children, the teachers, the students, the mechanics, the small-tradesmen, the laborers, and all who are in works of service—who have the first concern in this coming conference, if for no other reason than because the burden of any failure there will fall first and most heavily upon them.

The people must be awake to their own concern in the matter. They cannot afford to imagine that the nations, as represented by the statesmen who will actually take part in the Washington meetings, are super-entities, things apart, or in short anything other than the masses of the people themselves. The people are the nations. They bear the burden of the negotiations, they feel the woe or the weight whenever force is used instead of reason and justice. Now is their great opportunity to make the conferring statesmen feel the weight of their opinion for checking the mad race to accumulate the matériel of war. Now, like the Idaho Senator, they should "refuse to concede that force is the only power left or that it should be the dominating or controlling power." In such a refusal, by public opinion, lies all present hope of making the burden of armament less than it now is.

### The League of Nations' Latest Task

ALTHOUGH the reference of the Upper Silesian question to the Council of the League of Nations by the Supreme Council of the Allies was clearly a last resort to avoid an open rupture of the entente, this fact lessens but

little, if at all, the significance of the development. When Mr. Lloyd George reviewed, in the House of Commons, the other day, the work and achievement of the latest meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris, he made it perfectly clear that, in his opinion, the one great cause for congratulation was that the entente had been maintained: That it was maintained was, of course, in large measure, due to the existence of the League of Nations.

The handling of the Upper Silesian question is undoubtedly the most important work that has, so far, fallen to the Council of the League. The Aland Island question, the settlement of which the League already has to its credit, was an issue of great importance, but it was not an issue of first importance. It seems now to be generally admitted that, at no time since the peace negotiations were first initiated, two and a half years ago, has the strain on the alliance been so near the breaking point as it was in Paris a few days ago. Great Britain and France had reached a complete deadlock, and no one could foretell what the outcome would be. Today, the crisis is past, and to the Council of the League of Nations is entrusted the task of solving the problem which the Supreme Council failed to solve. The reference of the question to the League is, moreover, complete, for pledges have been given by all the delegates in Paris that the recommendations of the League will be accepted without reserve. Thus the Council of the League has a great opportunity to give proof of its usefulness. If it settles the Upper Silesian question quickly and well, and in such a way as to secure, not so much the satisfaction, as the acquiescence, of all the parties concerned, it will do much, indeed, to vindicate the claims made for it as a great organization for peace.

As is almost inevitable, in the case of an organization operating without precedent, the outlook as to procedure is not free from doubt. The terms of the Covenant require that the report of the Council on any question of arbitration submitted to it be a unanimous one amongst the members other than the parties to the dispute. It is not, however, clear who must be regarded as parties to the dispute in this matter. If Germany and Poland are declared to occupy this position, then it is hard to see how the hope of settlement is brought any nearer by referring the matter to the Council, as the assent of both Great Britain and France to any settlement arrived at would be required before it could go forward as a decision of the Council. The probabilities are, however, that, for the purposes of the Council's deliberations, Great Britain and France will be declared to be the parties in dispute, and with them will be joined Poland, which is also a member of the League.

A meeting of the Council is fixed for the end of the present month, and all friends of the League will earnestly desire that a settlement may be reached at the earliest possible moment thereafter.

### Raisuli Again

THE latest news from the Spanish zone of Morocco, to the effect that the notorious brigand, Raisuli, had approached the Spanish High Commissioner, General Berenguer, "suggesting some sort of terms of surrender, and expressing his desire to live peaceably for the future as a friend of Spain," makes interesting reading for those who have been, in any way, acquainted with the career of Raisuli during the past ten or fifteen years. Raisuli has a truly wonderful capacity for friendship. Sooner or later, it is to be imagined, the powers concerned in Morocco will come to estimate his protestations at their true value, but, so far, he has generally succeeded in effecting his purpose. He has always placed tremendous value on the efficacy of "repentance and reformation." His form of procedure is simplicity itself. For a time, he will exert himself to create as much trouble as possible, setting all law and order at defiance, and proving beyond any possibility of doubt that he is very much a power to be reckoned with. The moment, however, the stir aroused by this line of conduct becomes so strong as to threaten his security and comfort, he begins to hint at a desire to reform, at a wish to use his influence with the tribesmen in the interests of peace, and generally to settle down in the ways of a peaceful citizen.

Such was Raisuli's attitude shortly after he had successfully kidnapped Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, some years ago, and held him up for ransom. At that time, so earnest were his protestations of friendship for Great Britain, and his regard for all things British, that he succeeded in securing for himself the position of a British-protected subject, and, later on, the governorship of one of the most important districts in Morocco.

During the war, he was quite frankly and openly in the pay of Germany, the while he drew a considerable income of about 100,000 pesetas from Spain, on the understanding that he would "cast his influence with the unruly elements of the country on the side of Spain." When Spain, by reason of the openness of his dealings with Germany, was, at last, obliged to cut off his income, Raisuli promptly declared war upon her, and then, shortly after the signing of the armistice, all his relations with Germany cheerfully ignored, sent messages of congratulations to the French representative at Tangier, declaring that he was a good friend of France; that Spain was the only enemy; and that he was willing to make trouble for Spain in order to assist France, if France, as surely she must, so desired. Now he would be a friend of Spain. It remains to be seen whether Spain will accept his offer.

### Final Action on the Anti-Beer Bill

THERE is surely no justification for any further delay on the part of the Congress of the United States in enacting the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill into law. The Senate and House have both had their say concerning the search-warrant amendment, and the bill as it left the House seems to provide what the situation actually calls for. Certainly there is nothing rational in allowing the measure to require search warrants so generally as to defeat its own purpose. Insistence upon a warrant for the searching of private dwellings seems reasonable, especially as it would protect innocent residents from impositions by any persons masquerading as revenue or

law-enforcement officers, as they have done in numerous cases within the last year or two. But, if bootlegging is to be stopped, the proper officers should have the right to search public places and property, automobiles, and persons suspected of carrying liquor illegally. Thus the bill before the Committee on Conference seems to offer no difficulties as a basis of further delay for legislators who have the purpose to deal with the measure for the public interest.

All the more reason, then, why any attempts to filibuster against the bill are to be deplored. Those who have the purpose to deal with the measure sincerely are eager to complete all action upon it before the anticipated Senate recess. The threat of its opponents is to prolong the discussion of it uselessly in the effort to prevent final action in the meantime. But it is to be hoped that the influential members of Congress will find some way of preventing anything of this sort. There is no real question about the desirability of passing this legislation, or as to the country-wide demand for it. It is time to give a quietus to the subtle forces that are moving in Congress to hamper the passage of this bill as they are moving to impede everything else that aims at establishing the declared policy of the country, against the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

That the press, in many instances, is still subtly used to misrepresent the facts of the liquor situation is made evident by the readiness with which certain newspapers hailed the action on the search-warrant amendment as legalizing the practicing of "home-brewing." Of course, nothing of the sort is contemplated or provided for in the amendment as actually drawn. Under it private dwellings are not to be searched without a warrant, but authority for a search is undoubtedly provided in cases where private dwellings are known to cover the making or selling of intoxicants in violation of the law. Neither on this point nor on any other should the members of Congress tolerate any further dilatoriness. The country is waiting eagerly for final action.

### Achievements of a Bandmaster

IT is about forty years since John Philip Sousa, enlisting in the service of the United States, started upon his career as leader of the Marine Corps Band, in Washington, District of Columbia; about thirty years since he launched an independent organization and began to be nationally famous as a conductor and as a writer of military marches; and four years since he instituted, as a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve forces, his program of band reform at the training station at Great Lakes, Illinois. Renowned as director of official concerts in Washington, applauded the country over, both as a conductor of his own group of performers, and as a visitor, conducting special aggregations of players in cities here and there, and finally honored, in the war period, with the post of instructor-in-chief of the musicians of the United States Navy, he is doubtless to be accounted the most important American bandmaster of his day. As for his rank among American composers, nobody can determine that yet.

In the course of appearing before the public, he has acquired certain traits which mark him as a traditional artist and at the same time which set him off as an individual entertainer. Of these, two may be mentioned which indicate particularly the good humor of the man. One of his characteristics is perhaps found in all great conductors, and that is a tendency toward eccentric gesticulation. In fact, the more remarkable conductors are for seriousness of heart, the more inclined they seem to be to flippancy of hand. The generalization applies to those who hold the baton over orchestras no less than to those who hold it over bands. The conductors who are the most distinguished for style, are pretty sure to be the most incorrigible for manner. The only difference is that the thing can be carried nearer to the point of buffoonery in a band than in an orchestra. The Sousa method of conducting, hands held low and both arms swinging backward toward the audience and forward toward the players, like parallel pendulums, is an odd and fantastic procedure that can be travestied all you will, but can never be imitated. Another of the march composer's habits is a superabounding willingness to give encores. And to crown his achievements of four decades, Sousa announces, by way of what may be called a grand encore, a tour, to begin before long, with eighty-five instrumentalists, and to cover the United States, Canada, and Cuba.

Of all the doings of Sousa, probably the thing about which the least got recorded in the public press was his accomplishment as musical director at the Great Lakes Training Station between May, 1917, and the time when war preparations ceased. When he first went on duty there were 150 musicians at the station. Others were recruited, so that in October, 1918, there were 1300 in active service and about 1100 were taking instruction. When the undertaking was in full swing, Lieutenant Sousa arranged with the commandant of the station to form as the principal unit a "band battalion," with an enrollment of 300 officers and men. On parade, the men were formed in four divisions, including fifteen files of sixteen men each and one file of twelve men, and besides that, two files of field music of sixteen men each. The petty officers included four bandmasters, one drum major, and one master-at-arms. Lieutenant Sousa commanded. On grand reviews not only the band battalion but also all the regimental bands were at certain moments brought together, when from 1000 to 1200 men marched and played together.

Such a pageant of brass as this could hardly take place in time of peace, and it could be attended by comparatively few people in time of war. The outcome, under unskilled direction, might easily be mere noise and bombast, but with Lieutenant Sousa in charge it must have been impressive. The enterprise has passed into history, but it is worthy of being recalled as raising the question whether, after all, Sousa is not more aptly called the "march king" than his skill at inventing melody and at weaving the parts in an instrumental score imply. Briefly, if Sousa stands for one idea above another, is not that idea the parade? He makes a good showing, indisputably, when compared with men like Creatore, the

Italian, and Parès, the Frenchman, who specialize in interpreting adaptations of orchestral music; but without much question he makes his best showing as the director of the band afoot. Not that he needs to walk at the head of the marching column wearing a bearskin cap and doing tricks of jugglery with a ball-tipped, gold-braided stick. The man who does that never leads the procession nor the band nor anything else. He is only meant to catch the eye of the boy on the fence or of the girl in the window. The job is done, really, at rehearsal, long before anybody turns out in the street. It is all in the tone and the rhythm of the playing, and those are considerations, especially as they apply to the march form, of which Sousa is a well-nigh incomparable master.

Nobody who heard the Great Lakes Band playing at the head of the Liberty Day parade in Fifth Avenue, New York, on October 12, 1918, with Lieutenant Sousa in command, can ever forget the tone, so exquisite was its purity, or the rhythm, so majestic was its pulsation. But the matter need not be illustrated so specifically. Sousa's men march, in imagination, even when they play in a band stand or on a concert-hall platform. And those who listen may, in fancy, see the procession advance and pass, or they may feel themselves, better still, taking part in it as marchers.

### Editorial Notes

CAN Canada, with a 10-mile dam across the Straits of Belle Isle, warm up her climate and that of New England by deflecting the cold Labrador Current away from the Straits and the Gulf of St. Lawrence? The subject has all the interest and excitement of a parlor puzzle. One might put it like this: Where would the Gulf Stream, relieved of contact with the Labrador Current, go? Where would the Labrador Current go? Would the two currents hobnob together in mid-ocean again, or would the Labrador Current shoot up north with its icebergs and thus relieve the Eastern Hemisphere of a public nuisance? Would Massachusetts become like Virginia and the British Isles like Labrador? Or, if the Gulf Stream keeps on its present course, would England and France become tropical because of the disappearance of its chilly friend, the Labrador Current? Would the Gulf Stream go to Greenland and the Labrador Current down to the Gulf? And, last but not least, if the Labrador Current were to make tracks for Europe, and render things there arctic, would the Irish question be automatically settled once for all and peace be restored by freezing out the inhabitants? And then, as an absolutely final question, what will the European, the man most interested about it, have to say?

IF UNCLE SAM is to believe his present critics he must be in a sad fix whichever way he looks at matters. He is told that he came too late into the war, and then he is assured that he really provided Europe with the sinews of war, and so did his share from the first. He is told that the tremendous sum which Europe paid to America during the war has upset the equilibrium of the world, and that if he exacts the \$10,000,000,000 still due him the act will entail sacrifices that will reduce European nations to a state of slavery. Thus he hears that he is in duty bound to wipe the \$10,000,000,000 off the slate and hasten the day of reconstruction by twenty-five years. And just when he is considering the advisability of this step, some one holds up a warning finger and tells him he must fund the debt, while another roars at him "Don't you do it, Sam. Exact every penny, at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year, in order that your unemployed can go to work and have wages to buy things with and thus reduce your taxation by over \$1,500,000,000!" And then is heard another voice: "But how are you going to collect it, Sam?" By that time, the Symbol of his country, having been further assured that he is responsible for the militarism and imperialism rampant in Europe and a hundred and one other things, may well be excused if he puts his fingers in his ears and, parodying Mercutio, cries "A plague on both your arguments!"

AN EXCELLENT example of the way in which words have changed their meaning in the popular mind and retained their original sense in the eyes of the law, was given in the House of Commons, during the discussion of the duty on licenses for male servants. Mr. Hagge objected to the term "menial capacity." He would like to know the meaning of the word "menial," and why such an adjective had found its way into an Act of Parliament. Sir Robert Horne met both questions with a single answer. He admitted that in common parlance the word "menial" had rather a derogatory suggestion. The reason why he had used it was because the Law Courts did so. Originally there was nothing derogatory about the word; it was good old Anglo-Saxon which had reference to a demesne, and conveyed no servility in any bad sense. Sir Robert might have added that "varlet" originally meant a knight's follower, and "villain" a peasant attached to a farm.

ANOTHER attempt has been made to remove the formidable obstacle which divides the two branches of the legal profession in England. Mr. Percy, who has introduced a bill with that object into the House of Commons, sees no reason why a man should not be a barrister and a solicitor at the same time. As the law is, a solicitor cannot rise, whatever his abilities may be, to be Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, a judge of the High Court, or even a County Court Judge. Mr. Justice Bailhache, for instance, would never have reached the bench had he continued as a solicitor, as he began. The most famous instance of changing over is that of Lord Russell of Killowen, who practiced as a solicitor in Belfast, was called to the Bar in London, and became Lord Chief Justice of England. If Mr. Percy's bill becomes law, the way to the woollack will be as free to a solicitor as it is now to a barrister.

"AMPHIBIOUS" is out of date. The world needs a new word for the winged machines which fly, swim and run. These "tribulous" creatures surely justify the coining of a new term.